-A 9385 - 16F 9/91

THE ROAD TO COLLEGE

Educational Progress by Race and Ethnicity

A Joint Publication of
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
and The College Board

The Road to College:

Educational Progress by Race and Ethnicity

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
The College Board

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) was established by a compact of the western states to promote and facilitate resource sharing, collaboration, and cooperative planning among those states and their colleges and universities. The 16 member and affiliate states are: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Minnesota, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

WICHE's Office of Research and Policy Analysis conducts research and policy analysis on vital issues in higher education and communicates this information and analysis to education and government policymakers. The Office of Research and Policy Analysis maintains the database of historical enrollment and graduate data on which this report is based. Inquiries regarding these data should be directed to Robin Etter Zúñiga, Research Associate, Office of Research and Policy Analysis, (303) 541-0224.

Readers who are interested in receiving more detailed worksheets and projection tables may order by writing: WICHE Publications, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, CO 80301-9752. Data are available in a hard copy format or on diskettes in ASCII format for IBM PC's and compatibles. Data for all five racial/ethnic groups for a single region, or for a single racial/ethnic group for the nation, are available for a cost of $25 (hard copy) and $40 (diskettes). These include separate tables for those states that collect data by grade and race/ethnicity. A complete set of data for all five racial/ethnic groups is available for $75 (hard copy) and $135 (diskettes). Data for all five racial/ethnic groups from a single state are available at a cost of $10 (hard copy) and $15 (diskettes) per state. Please specify diskettes or hard copy when ordering and the state(s) or racial/ethnic group(s) desired.

Additional copies of this report are available from WICHE for $20 each plus a $3 handling charge.

July 1991 by the
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
P.O. Drawer P
Boulder, Colorado 80301-9752
Telephone (303) 541-0200
An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer
Publication Number 2A213
Printed in the United States of America
23-50-00-400:8.5K:7/91:ROB:2A213

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Foreword

By the beginning of the 21st century one-third of the school- and college-age population will be non-White or Latino. Educational planners, college officials, secondary school administrators, employers, and others working with young adult populations will require a consistent source of data on elementary/secondary enrollments and high school graduates by race/ethnicity as they strive to improve the educational participation rates of underrepresented racial and ethnic groups. This report is a response to that need.

The study is an outgrowth of the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education's (WICHE) high school graduate projections project, which is supported by The College Board, the Lilly Foundation and the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association. This publication provides higher education planners with data on elementary and secondary level enrollment and high school graduates by race/ethnicity, and discusses other indicators of educational progression by race/ethnicity.

Robin Etter Zúñiga, research associate in the WICHE Office of Research and Policy Analysis, had primary responsibility for collecting and analyzing the data, generating projections, and drafting the report. Several WICHE staff assisted with this project. Diana Vari, research assistant, was responsible for collecting and entering historical data. Cherie Pedersen, senior secretary, prepared successive drafts of the report and Kelly Zweifel, senior secretary, provided valuable assistance in the preparation of the tables.

WICHE gratefully acknowledges the support of our co-publisher, The College Board, and the continuing commitment of our colleagues there, Bob Cameron and Sol Arbeiter. We also thank Ralph Lundgren of the Lilly Foundation for his encouragement of this project. Finally, we thank the many individuals in state and national vital statistics and education agencies who supplied the data and answered questions. Without their help, this publication would not have been possible.

Richard W. Jonsen
Executive Director

Judith I. Gill
Director, Office of Research and Policy Analysis

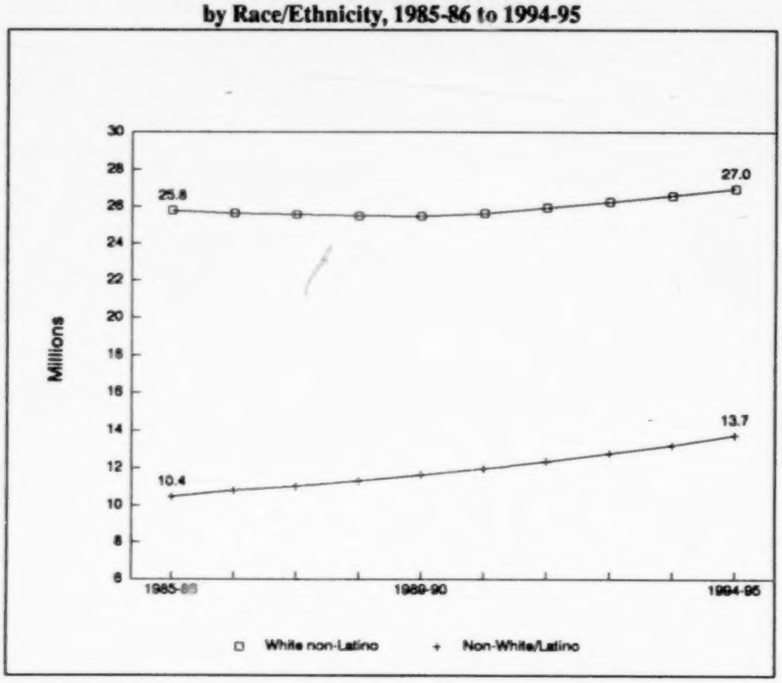
Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
Boulder, Colorado
July 1991

Highlights

- White non-Latinos, while still a majority, will be a smaller proportion of the overall elementary/secondary population by 1995. Between 1985-86 and 1994-95 non-White/Latino enrollments are expected to increase from approximately 29 percent to 34 percent, while White non-Latino enrollments are expected to decrease from 71 percent to 66 percent.

- White non-Latino enrollments are increasing at a slower rate than any other racial/ethnic group, 5 percent (from 25.8 million to 27 million) between 1985-86 and 1994-95. In contrast, the non-White/Latino population is increasing 32 percent (from 10.4 million to 13.7 million) during this period.

Figure 1
Public Elementary/Secondary Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity, 1985-86 to 1994-95



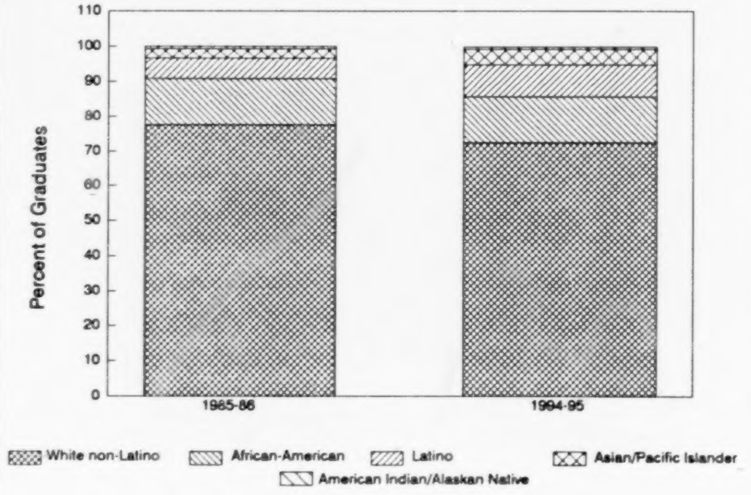
- Asian/Pacific Islander enrollments in the nation's public elementary/secondary schools are increasing more rapidly than any other group, more than 70 percent between 1985-86 and 1994-95. Latino enrollments also are increasing rapidly (more than 54 percent) during this period. African-Americans are expected to remain the second largest racial/ethnic group among elementary/secondary enrollments, but are growing at a slower rate (13 percent) than Latinos, Asians/Pacific Islanders and American Indians/Alaskan Natives. American Indians/Alaskan Natives will remain the smallest racial/ethnic group, but their enrollments in the nation's elementary/secondary schools are expected to increase by nearly 29 percent.

- White non-Latinos graduate from high school at a significantly higher rate than Latinos, African-Americans, and American Indians/Alaskan Natives. Eight percent of White non-Latino 10th graders in 1980 had failed to receive a diploma or its equivalent six years later, compared with 11 percent of African-Americans, 18 percent of Latinos, and 27 percent of American Indians/Alaskan Natives. Asians/Pacific Islanders had the lowest dropout rate (2 percent).

- White non-Latinos are expected to make up a smaller proportion of public high school graduates by 1995. In 1986 they made up nearly 78 percent of all public high school graduates; by 1995 they are expected to make up approximately 72 percent. In contrast, Latinos made up almost 6 percent of all high school graduates in 1986, but are expected to be more than 9 percent by 1995. Asians/Pacific Islanders were 2.6 percent of all graduates in 1986 and will be more than 4 percent of all graduates by 1995. The percent of African-Americans and American Indians/Alaskan Natives is expected to remain relatively stable at 13 percent and 1 percent, respectively.

- In 1989, non-Whites/Latinos made up the majority of all public high school graduates in Hawaii, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia. By 1995, non-Whites/Latinos also are expected to make up a majority of high school graduates in California and Mississippi.

Figure 2
Public High School Graduates
by Race/Ethnicity, 1985-86 and 1994-95



- In 1988, African-American and Latino youth were not represented among postsecondary enrollments to the degree expected from their representation in the traditional college-age population. American Indians/Alaskan Natives were enrolled in two-year institutions at rates exceeding their representation in the college-age population, particularly in states where tribal colleges exist, but were underrepresented in four-year institutions. In contrast, White non-Latino and Asian/Pacific Islander youth were more heavily represented among postsecondary enrollments than they were in the college-age population.

Introduction

Higher education institutions in the United States will be faced with dramatic demographic changes before the end of the century. The number of high school graduates is expected to rise steadily over the next decade, increasing by nearly 9 percent between 1990 and the year 2000. At the same time non-Whites and Latinos[1] are becoming a larger proportion of the school- and college-age population. White non-Latinos made up 76 percent of the total population in 1990, but only 67 percent of all births in 1988 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990; National Center for Health Statistics). The U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates that by the year 2000, nearly one-third of the school- and college-age population (5 to 24 years old) will be non-White/Latino (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1986).

These trends have given elementary/secondary schools and institutions of higher education reason to anticipate an increase in non-White/Latino enrollments. Estimating the size of the pool of students by race/ethnicity, however, is difficult. Population data alone are not a sufficient indicator. Data on educational attainment suggest that increases in the number of high school graduates and college students from underrepresented racial/ethnic groups may not be as large as expected from an analysis of population trends. Graduation and college-going rates are significantly lower for American Indians/Alaskan Natives, Latinos, and African-Americans than for White non-Latinos or Asians/Pacific Islanders. An accurate picture of changes in enrollment and graduation patterns is only possible through analyses of actual trends in elementary/secondary enrollments and high school graduates.

The only national source of state data has been estimates of total enrollments and high school graduates from the U.S. Department of Education Office of Civil Rights (DBS Corporation). These data provide a picture of changes in total enrollments by race/ethnicity, but do not enable projections into the future. Moreover, high school graduate data have been available from this survey only twice since 1978. The only other source of these data have been state education agencies. The majority of state education agencies compile data on their elementary/secondary enrollments and high school graduates by race/ethnicity, but most do not produce enrollment and high school graduate projections by race/ethnicity. A single, consistent source of elementary/secondary enrollment or high school graduate projections by race/ethnicity for all 50 states and the District of Columbia has not been available, until now.

This study fills this gap by providing a consistent set of data on the actual and projected pool of public elementary/secondary enrollments and high school graduates from 1985-86 through 1994-95. WICHE began collecting birth, grade-by-grade enrollment and high school graduate data by race/ethnicity as part of its high school graduates projection project in 1987. By the fall of 1990, elementary/secondary enrollment data by grade and race/ethnicity had been collected for 30 states and the District of Columbia.

---

[1] Latinos may be of any race. Latino refers to all persons of Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Central/South American or Spanish origins. As a generic term for all persons of Latin American/Spanish origin, 'Latino' is increasing in popularity. However, some people prefer the term 'Hispanic'.

Table 1
States Collecting Data on Elementary/Secondary Enrollments by Grade and Race/Ethnicity
1989-90

Alabama
Alaska
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
District of Columbia
Florida
Hawaii
Illinois
Indiana
Kansas
Louisiana
Maine
Massachusetts
Minnesota
Mississippi
New York
New Hampshire
New Jersey
North Carolina
Oklahoma
Oregon
Pennsylvania
South Carolina
Texas
Vermont
Washington
West Virginia
Wisconsin

The 30 states and the District of Columbia which were able to supply adequate data to generate projections account for the majority of the nation's Asian/Pacific Islander, Latino, American Indian/Alaskan Native, African-American, and White non-Latino populations. In 1990 these states accounted for 92 percent of the Latino, 88 percent of the total Asian/Pacific Islander, 74 percent of the American Indian/Alaskan Native, and 71 percent of the African-American and White non-Latino populations. Estimates of total public enrollments and high school graduates by race/ethnicity were generated for the remaining 20 states (See Methodology Section).

Non-Public School Data

Data on enrollments and high school graduates in non-public schools were not available from enough states to generate projections. Only four states (Louisiana, New York, Oklahoma, and Washington) were able to supply grade-by-grade enrollment data by race/ethnicity for their state's non-public elementary/secondary schools.

According to the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Educational Research and Improvement, in 1989-90 approximately 12 percent of the nation's elementary/secondary students were enrolled in non-public schools, and 11 percent of all high school seniors graduated from non-public schools (U.S. Department of Education, 1989b).

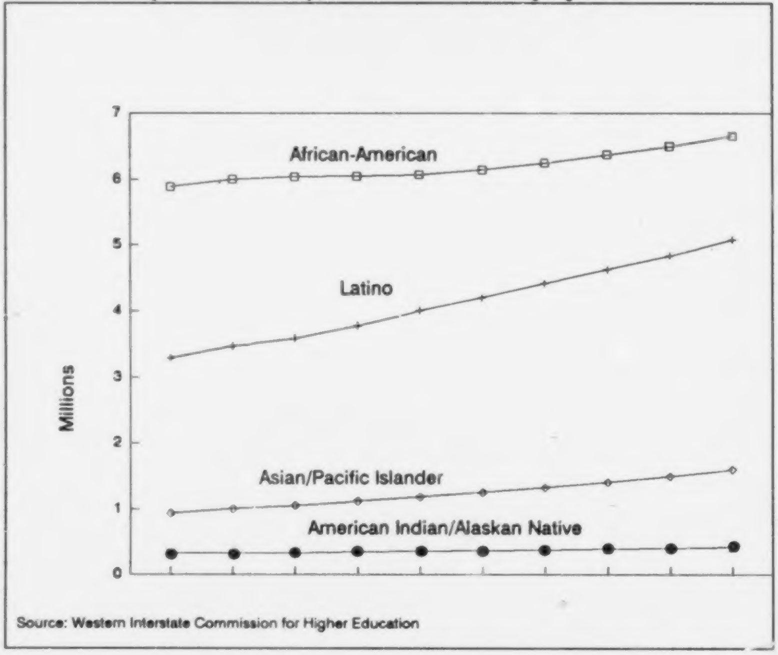
Information on enrollment by race/ethnicity in non-public schools is limited. Catholic schools made up approximately 52 percent of all non-public schools in the nation in 1989-90. According to the National Catholic Educational Association, 22 percent of the students enrolled in Catholic high schools that year were non-White/Latino (National Catholic Educational Association, 1990). Information on the characteristics of enrollments in other non-public schools is more limited. According to the U.S. Department of Education, 40 percent of the approximately 25,616 non-public schools operating in the United States in 1985-86 had non-White/Latino enrollments of 5 percent or less, while 18 percent of all non-public schools had non-White/Latino enrollments of 50 percent or more (U.S. Department of Education, 1989c).

National Trends

Elementary/Secondary Enrollments in Public Schools

White non-Latinos, while still a majority, will be a smaller proportion of the overall elementary/secondary population by 1995. Between 1985-86 and 1994-95 non-White/Latino enrollments are expected to increase from approximately 29 percent to 34 percent, while White non-Latino enrollments are expected to decrease from 71 percent to 66 percent.

Figure 3
Public Elementary/Secondary Enrollments by Race/Ethnicity, 1985-86 to 1994-95 (projected)



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Asian/Pacific Islander enrollments in the nation's public elementary/secondary schools are increasing more rapidly than any other group, more than 70 percent between 1985-86 and 1994-95. This reflects an increase from just under 1 million to approximately 1.6 million students. Latino enrollments are also increasing rapidly (more than 54 percent) from approximately 3.3 million to 5.1 million students during this period. African-Americans are still expected to be the second largest racial/ethnic group among elementary/secondary enrollments, but are growing at a slower rate (13 percent, from less than 5.9 million in 1986 to almost 6.7 million in 1995) than Latinos or Asians/Pacific Islanders. American Indians/Alaskan Natives remain the smallest racial/ethnic group, but their enrollments in the nation's elementary/secondary schools are expected to increase by nearly 29 percent between 1985 and 1994 (from approximately 321,000 to 414,000) (See Figure 3).

Public High School Graduates

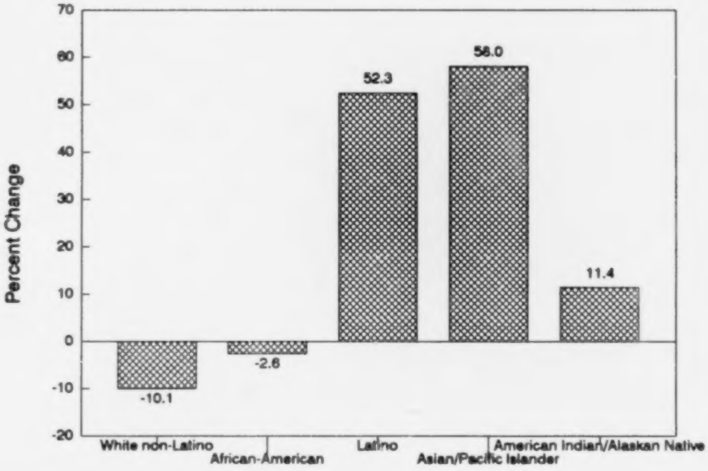
The nation's high school graduating classes are experiencing similar changes. The number of public high school graduates in the United States is expected to decline approximately 3.5 percent between 1986 and 1995 (See Table 2). The five racial/ethnic groups do not share equally in this decline. White non-Latinos are declining more than any other racial/ethnic group over this period (10.1 percent). African-Americans are also declining, but not as dramatically (2.6 percent). The number of Latino and Asian/Pacific Islander high school graduates is expected to increase more than 50 percent (52 percent and 58 percent, respectively), and American Indian/Alaskan Native high school graduates will increase more than 11 percent (See Figure 4).

As a consequence, White non-Latinos are expected to make up a significantly smaller percent of public high school graduates by 1995. While they made up nearly 78 percent of all public high school graduates in the nation in 1986, they are expected to make up approximately 72 percent in 1995.

Latinos and Asians/Pacific Islanders will make up an increasing share of the high school graduate population. Latinos represented only 5.9 percent of all high school graduates in 1986, but are expected to represent more than 9 percent of graduates by 1995. Asians/Pacific Islanders represented 2.6 percent of all graduates in 1986 and will be more than 4 percent of all graduates by 1995.

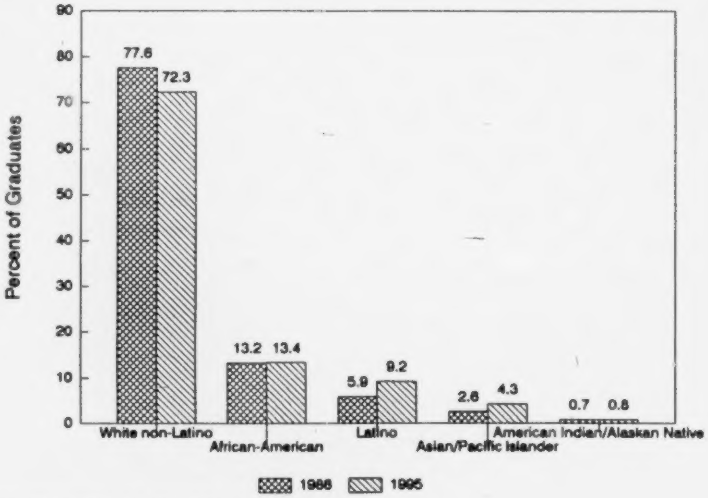
The percent of African-Americans and American Indians/Alaskan Natives is expected to remain relatively stable (See Figure 5).

Figure 4
Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity
Percent Change 1985-86 to 1994-95 (projected)



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Figure 5
Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity
Percent of Graduates 1985-86 to 1994-95 (projected)

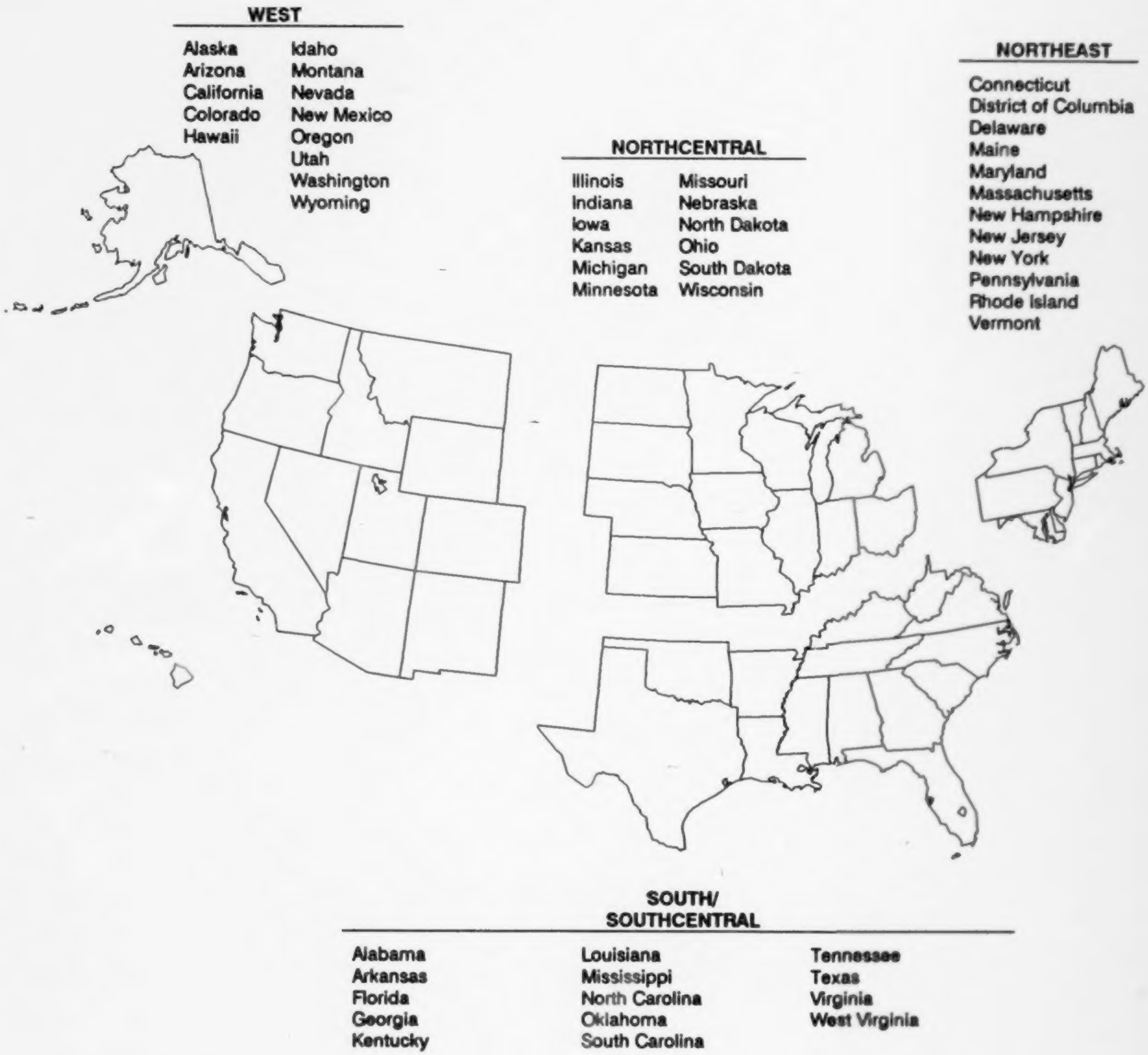


Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Regional and State Trends

Changes in the size and make up of the nation's high school graduating classes vary across regions and among the states. In order to examine differences across states, the nation has been divided into four regions (See Map 1).

Map 1
States Included in Each Region



WEST

- Alaska
- Arizona
- California
- Colorado
- Hawaii
- Idaho
- Montana
- Nevada
- New Mexico
- Oregon
- Utah
- Washington
- Wyoming

NORTHCENTRAL

- Illinois
- Indiana
- Iowa
- Kansas
- Michigan
- Minnesota
- Missouri
- Nebraska
- North Dakota
- Ohio
- South Dakota
- Wisconsin

NORTHEAST

- Connecticut
- District of Columbia
- Delaware
- Maine
- Maryland
- Massachusetts
- New Hampshire
- New Jersey
- New York
- Pennsylvania
- Rhode Island
- Vermont

SOUTH/ SOUTHCENTRAL

- Alabama
- Arkansas
- Florida
- Georgia
- Kentucky
- Louisiana
- Mississippi
- North Carolina
- Oklahoma
- South Carolina
- Tennessee
- Texas
- Virginia
- West Virginia

The South/Southcentral region has more high school graduates than any other region and is expected to remain the largest region through 1994-95. However, the overall number of high school graduates in the region is not expected to change significantly (0.6 percent) between 1986 and 1995.

The number of high school graduates in the Northeast and Northcentral regions is declining, 16.3 and 8.5 percent respectively. The West is expected to experience the largest increases in the overall size of its graduating class by 1995 (12.8 percent) (See Table 2).

Table 2
Public High School Graduates
Percent Change 1986 to 1995

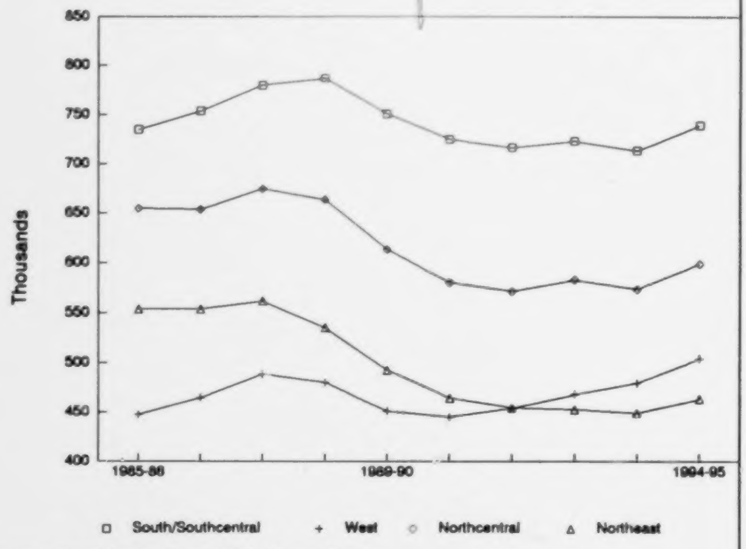
South/Southcentral	0.6
West	12.8
Northcentral	-8.5
Northeast	-16.3
United States	-3.5

Source:Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

These projections suggest the number of high school graduates in the West is growing faster than projected in 1988. WICHE's 1988 high school graduates study projected that the number of public high school graduates in the West would surpass the Northeast in 1995-96. These updated projections anticipate the West will overtake the Northeast four years earlier, in 1991-92 (See Figure 6).

While the number of high school graduates overall is expected to increase only 0.6 percent in the South/ Southcentral region by 1995, Asians/Pacific Islanders are expected to increase more than 70 percent, Latinos by more than 50 percent and American Indians/Alaskan Natives by almost 7 percent. African-Americans are expected to remain about the same (1.2 percent increase), while White non-Latino high school graduates are expected to decline 5.3 percent (See Figure 7).

Figure 6
Public High School Graduates by Region
1985-86 to 1994-95 (projected)



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

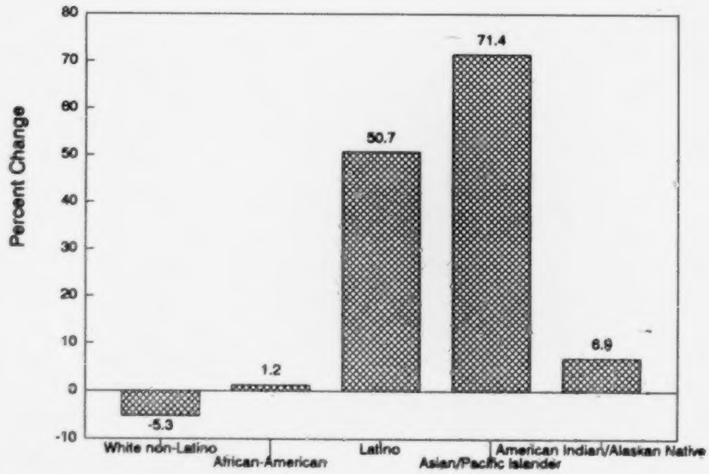
In the Northcentral region, the number of Asian/Pacific Islander and Latino high school graduates is expected to increase but not at the same rate as in the South. Overall the number of high school graduates will decline 8.5 percent, while Asians/Pacific Islanders will increase 49 percent, Latinos 41 percent and American Indians/Alaskan Natives 3.4 percent.

The White non-Latino population will decrease (10.5 percent), as will the African-American population (5.6 percent) (See Figure 8).

The number of high school graduates will decline more in the Northeast than in any other region during this period (16.3 percent). White non-Latino graduates are decreasing more than 20 percent and African-Americans by nearly 12 percent. Asians/Pacific Islanders, however, are increasing faster than in any other region, 78 percent. Latinos and American Indian/Alaskan Native graduates are also increasing, 24 and 20 percent respectively (See Figure 9).

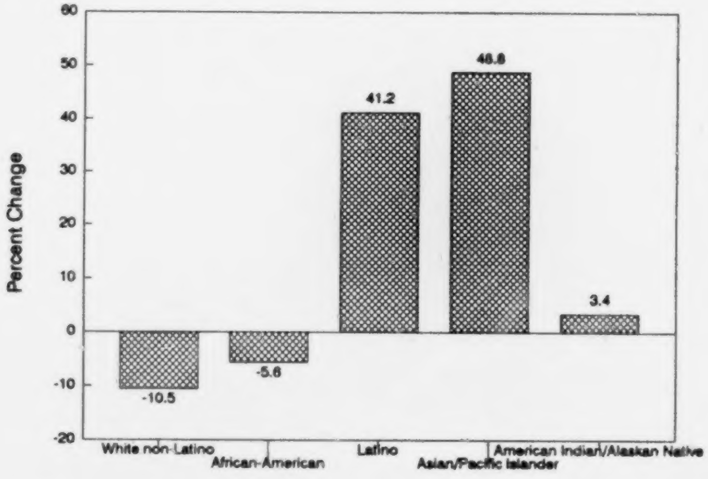
Latinos (65.5 percent), rather than Asians/Pacific Islanders, are the fastest growing racial/ethnic group among public high school graduates in the West. Asians/Pacific Islanders (50.9 percent), American Indians/Alaskan Natives (16.2 percent) and African-Americans (4.8 percent) are also increasing. Only the number of White non-Latino graduates is expected to decrease (1.2 percent) (See Figure 10).

Figure 7
South/Southcentral Region
Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity
Percent Change 1985-86 to 1994-95 (projected)



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

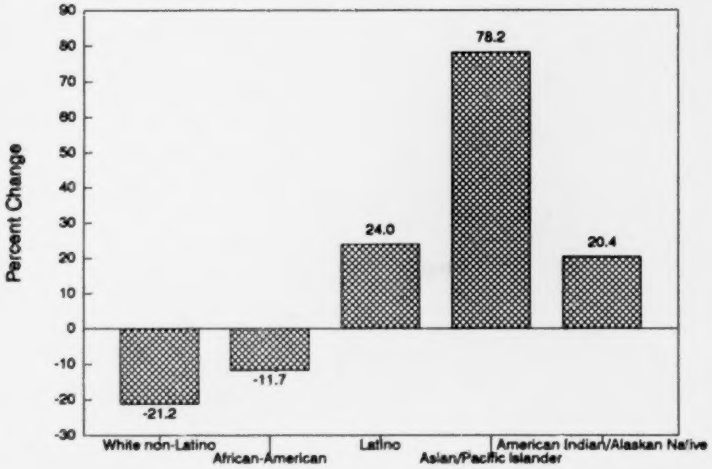
Figure 8
Northcentral Region
Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity
Percent Change 1985-86 to 1994-95 (projected)



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Regional data, however, mask diversity among the states. Although most non-White/Latino public high school graduates are found in states along the southern and western border of the United States, the 10 states with the largest non-White/Latino high school graduating classes represent all four regions. Of the 10 states with the largest non-White/Latino populations only one is in the West, five are in the South/Southcentral region, two are Northcentral states, and two are in the Northeast. The majority (62 percent) of all non-Whites/Latinos complete high school in these 10 states (See Table 3).

Figure 9
Northeast Region
Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity
Percent Change 1985-86 to 1994-95 (projected)



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

In 1989, non-Whites/ Latinos made up the majority of all public high school graduates in Hawaii, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia.

- The District of Columbia has the largest percentage of non-White high school graduates. In 1989, 92 percent of the district's graduates were African-American.
- Hawaii also has a large percentage of non-White/Latino high school graduates (79 percent). In 1989, 75 percent of all graduates in Hawaii were Asian/Pacific Islander.
- More than one-half (52 percent) of New Mexico's public high school graduates were non-White/Latino in 1989. Forty percent of New Mexico's high school graduates were Latino.

Table 3
Ten States with Largest non-White/Latino
High School Graduating Classes
(in rank order)
1989

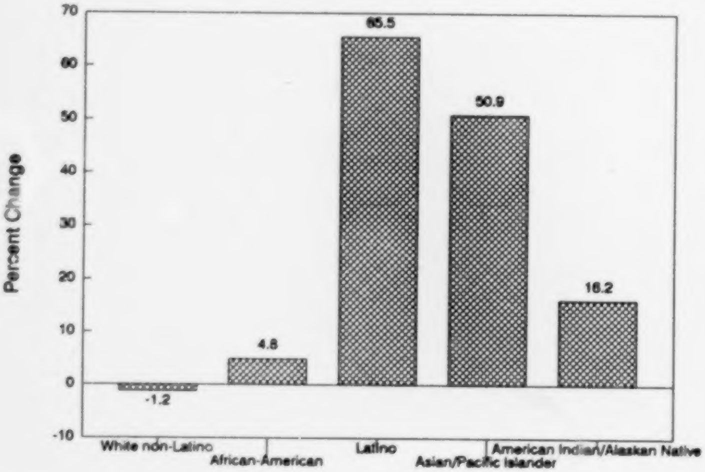
California
Texas
New York
Illinois
Florida
Georgia
North Carolina
New Jersey
Michigan
Virginia

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

By 1995 non-Whites/Latinos also are expected to make up a majority of public high school graduates in California (52 percent) and Mississippi (50 percent).

In 1989, between 29 and 50 percent of all public high school graduates were non-White/Latino in 11 states: Alabama, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Texas (See Map 2). By 1995, non-Whites/Latinos are expected to make up 29 to 50 percent of public high school graduates in two additional states: New Jersey (31 percent), and New York (30 percent).

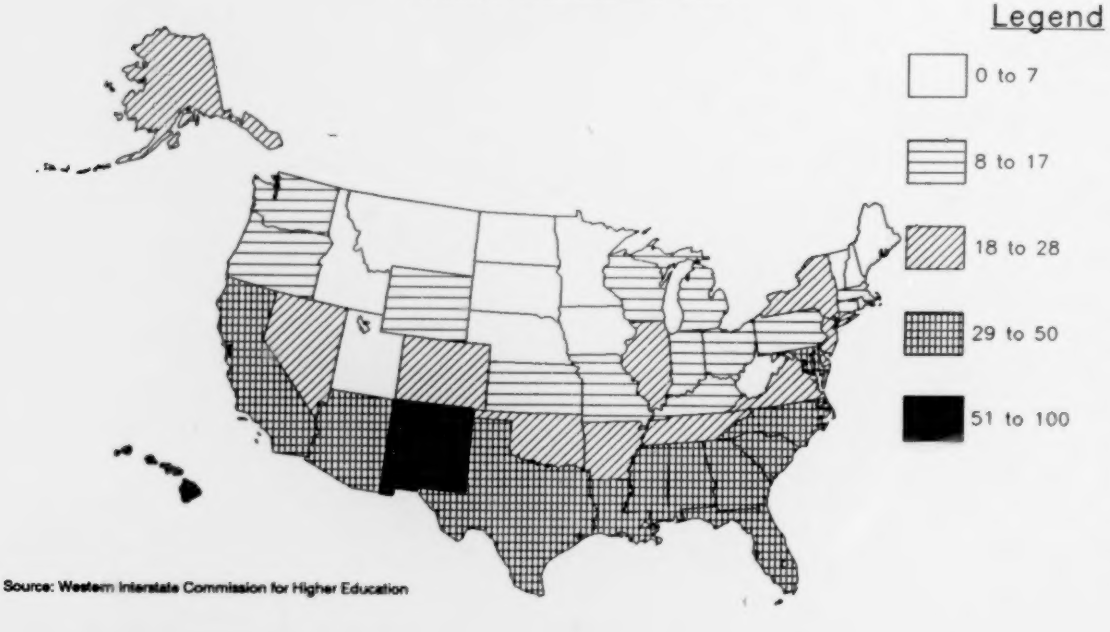
Figure 10
Western Region
Public High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity
Percent Change 1985-86 to 1994-95 (projected)



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Map 2
Non-White/Latino Public High School Graduates

Percent of Total Graduates, 1989



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Racial/Ethnic Diversity

In the following sections specific information and data are provided on trends for each of the five major racial/ethnic groups in the United States: African-Americans, Asians/Pacific Islanders, American Indians/Alaskan Natives, Latinos, and White non-Latinos.

For data collection and statistical reasons this study focuses on changes in the representation of these five major racial/ethnic groups. Data on the diverse ethnic populations that make up the five major racial/ethnic groups are not consistently available across states, and the size of these sub-populations is generally too small to provide reliable statistical analyses.

The data and projections presented here do not adequately describe the diversity that exists within each of the five major racial/ethnic populations. The majority of Latinos in the United States are Mexican-Americans, but there are also significant Puerto Rican, Cuban-American, and Central/South American populations. There are approximately 500 distinct native groups represented in the American Indian/Alaskan Native population.The Japanese-, Chinese-, and Filipino-American populations are declining as a percent of all Asians/ Pacific Islanders due to increases in the population of more recent immigrant groups (e.g., Vietnamese, Laotians, Kampucheans).

These trends influence the way in which each state will be affected by the public enrollment and high school graduate projections presented here. Users of these data should interpret them in light of the diversity among and within the various racial/ethnic groups that make up their state's population.

Users of these projections also should be aware that current rates of persistence in high school, migration, and other underlying factors are extended into the future. These projections reflect changes that will occur if current trends remain constant. To the extent graduation rates or other underlying factors change, the projections for each racial/ethnic group will vary from the actual number of future enrollments and high school graduates.

In addition to the data presented in the body and appendices of this report, supplementary tables for each state are available from WICHE. These tables include data on births, actual and projected grade-by-grade enrollments in elementary and secondary schools, and high school graduates by race/ethnicity for the 30 states and the District of Columbia which report these data.

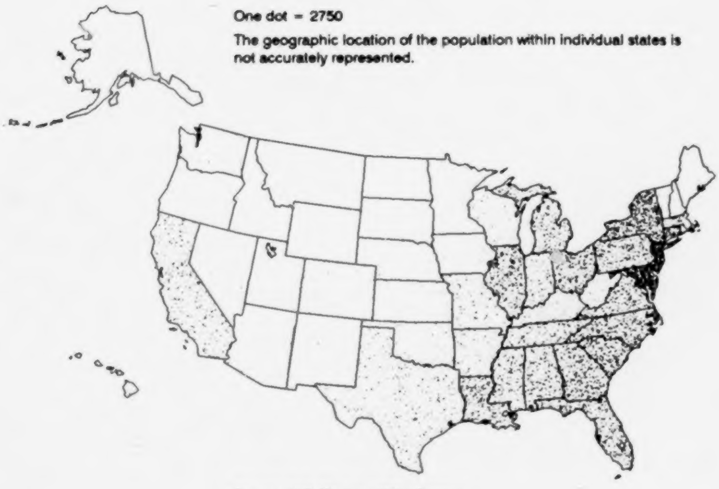
African-Americans

HIGHLIGHTS

- **The African-American population increased nearly 12 percent between 1980 and 1990, reaching close to 30 million persons.**
- **African-American enrollment in the nation's elementary/secondary schools is projected to increase 13 percent between 1985-86 and 1994-95, to 6.7 million students.**
- **The number of African-Americans among the nation's high school graduates increased 3 percent between 1986 and 1989. Between 1989 and 1995, the number of African-American high school graduates is expected to decline 6 percent.**
- **The decline in the number of African-American high school graduates is expected to be particularly sharp in the Northeast, down 12 percent between 1986 and 1995.**
- **The representation of African-Americans in higher education remains well below their representation in the college-age population. While African-Americans were approximately 15 percent of the 18-to-24-year-old population in 1990, they were 13 percent of high school graduates and about 10 percent of first-time college freshmen in 1988.**

African-Americans[2] are the second largest racial/ethnic group in the United States, making-up 12 percent of the nation's population. Between 1980 and 1990 the African-American population increased almost 12 percent to nearly 30 million persons. African-Americans tend to be geographically concentrated in the southern and eastern states. They are a clear majority of the population of the District of Columbia (65 percent), one-third of Mississippi's population, and nearly one-third of the population of Louisiana (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990a).

Map 3
African-American Population
1990


One dot = 2750
The geographic location of the population within individual states is not accurately represented.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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[2] Unless otherwise indicated data are for African-Americans not of Latino origin.

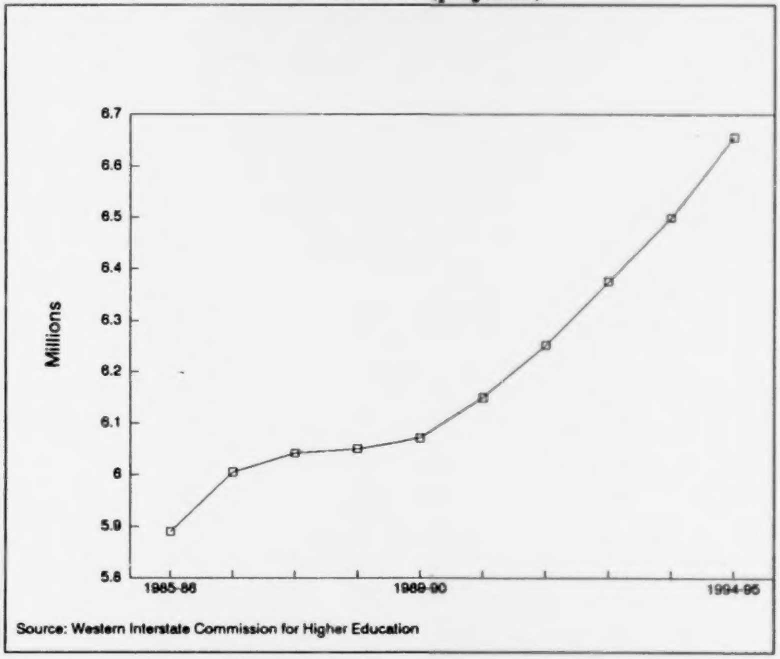
The African-American population is younger than the United States population as a whole. In 1990, 32 percent of the African-American population was 18 years of age or younger, compared with 26 percent of the total United States population (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990a). However, data on the total African-American population (Latino and non-Latino) suggest the African-American population is aging. The median age for African-Americans in 1988 was 27.3 years, an increase of 2.5 years from the 1980 median age of 24.8 years in 1980 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1989).

Data on births suggest that the African-American population is heavily concentrated in the school-age population. While African-Americans made up just 12 percent of the total population in 1990, 17 percent of babies born in the United States in 1988 were African-American. The number of African-American babies born each year increased 14 percent between 1981 and 1988 (National Center for Health Statistics).

Enrollments and High School Graduates

Educational attainment data suggest increases in the number of African-American high school graduates and college students may not be as large as expected from an analysis of population trends. Despite declines in the drop-out rate, graduation rates for African-American youth are lower than for the population as a whole. During the past 20 years the percent of African-American young adults who were drop-outs decreased from 27 percent in 1968 to 14 percent in 1989. However, the drop-out rate for African-American youth in 1989 remained well above that for White non-Latinos (13.9 percent versus 9.4 percent). (U.S. Department of Education, 1990b). (See Methodology section for a discussion of drop-out rates).

Figure 11
African-American
Public Elementary/Secondary Enrollments
1985-86 to 1994-95 (projected)



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Elementary/Secondary Enrollments in Public Schools. The majority of the nation's African-American students are enrolled in institutions in the South/Southcentral region (51 percent). The remaining 49 percent of the African-American elementary/secondary school population is distributed accordingly: Northeast (21 percent), Northcentral (19 percent) and West (9 percent) (See Table 4).

Ten states account for approximately 58 percent of all African-American enrollments in the nation's elementary/secondary schools. These states, in rank order, are: New York, Texas, Georgia, California, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Michigan.

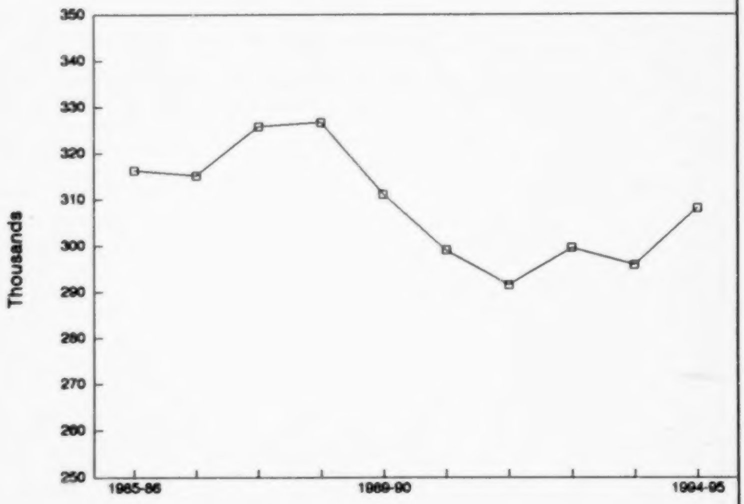
Between 1985-86 and 1989-90, the number of African-American students enrolled in the nation's elementary/secondary schools increased 3.1 percent. African-American enrollments are expected to increase another 10 percent between 1989-90 and 1994-95. This amounts to more than a 13 percent increase since 1985-86, to almost 6.7 million (See Figure 11).

Public High School Graduates. The number of African-Americans graduating from high school also has remained relatively stable since 1986 at around 300,000. As Figure 12 illustrates, the number of African-American high school graduates increased 3 percent between 1985-1986 and 1988-1989, after which the number of graduates is expected to decline. The high school graduating class of 1995 is expected to be 2.6 percent smaller than the class of 1986, and 5.7 percent smaller than the class of 1989.

The Northeast and Northcentral regions are primarily responsible for the decline in African-American high school graduates. A nearly 12 percent decrease in the number of African-American high school graduates is expected in the Northeast between 1986 and 1995, and a nearly 6 percent decrease is expected in the Northcentral states. The western region is expecting the largest increase (5 percent), while the number of high school graduates in the South/Southcentral region is expected to increase slightly (1 percent) between 1986 and 1995 (See Table 4).

Forty-five percent of the states (22 states and the District of Columbia) can expect decreases in the number of African-Americans in their high school graduating classes between 1986 and 1995 (See Map 4). Three states (South Dakota, North Dakota and Wyoming) are not expecting any noticeable change in the size of their African-American high school graduating classes during this period.

Figure 12
African-American
Public High School Graduates
1985-86 to 1994-95 (projected)



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Table 4

African-American
Public Elementary/Secondary Enrollments
by Region
1985-86 to 1994-95

	South/ Southcentral	West	Northcentral	Northeast	TOTAL
1985-86	2,977,410	483,460	1,165,190	1,263,550	5,889,610
1986-87	3,077,930	490,040	1,185,510	1,251,840	6,005,120
1987-88	3,104,000	497,690	1,185,460	1,254,840	6,041,990
1988-89	3,107,240	503,660	1,181,180	1,258,640	6,050,720
1989-90	3,124,890	511,120	1,173,430	1,261,990	6,071,430
1990-91	3,157,930	527,470	1,182,600	1,281,960	6,149,950
1991-92	3,201,600	545,180	1,194,280	1,311,120	6,252,190
1992-93	3,254,690	564,580	1,208,510	1,347,310	6,375,090
1993-94	3,303,880	585,380	1,222,880	1,387,710	6,499,840
1994-95	3,370,410	608,220	1,243,210	1,435,190	6,657,020

Public High School Graduates
by Region
1985-86 to 1994-95

	South/ Southcentral	West	Northcentral	Northeast	TOTAL
1985-86	163,960	23,580	60,320	68,500	316,350
1986-87	163,720	24,500	59,370	67,650	315,240
1987-88	168,540	25,360	62,800	69,130	325,820
1988-89	171,810	24,830	64,240	65,810	326,690
1989-90	167,410	22,590	59,290	61,860	311,150
1990-91	162,290	22,010	56,230	58,420	298,950
1991-92	158,660	22,190	54,000	56,620	291,460
1992-93	162,230	23,210	56,070	58,010	299,520
1993-94	159,600	23,460	54,680	58,040	295,780
1994-95	165,960	24,710	56,950	60,500	308,120

The detail may not add to the totals due to rounding.
All numbers are rounded to the nearest tenth.

- The largest decreases are expected in the Northeast. The number of African-American high school graduates in the District of Columbia is projected to decrease by close to 30 percent, while declines of 15 to 20 percent are expected in Pennsylvania (18 percent), New Jersey (16 percent), and Rhode Island (16 percent) during this period.

- The largest decrease in graduates outside the Northeast is expected in Michigan (16 percent).

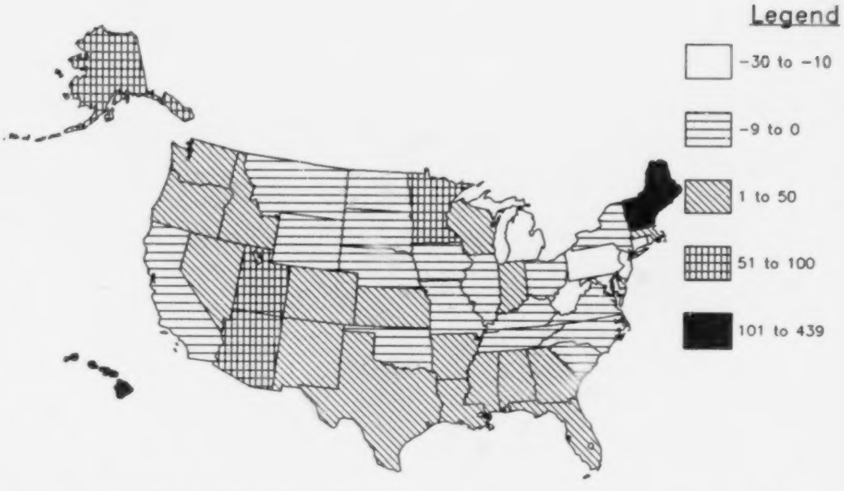
The largest rate of growth in African-American high school graduates is in the West, where increases are anticipated in 10 of the 13 states. However, the three states with the largest increases are in the Northeast (See Map 4).

- Hawaii (110 percent) can expect the largest increase in the West, followed by Utah (75 percent), Alaska (59 percent) and Arizona (55 percent). African-American high school graduates in six of the remaining nine western states are projected to increase 50 percent or less between 1986 and 1995 (Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, and Washington). Only in two Western states are the number of African-American graduates expected to decline (California and Montana). The size of Wyoming's graduating class is expected to remain stable between 1986 and 1995.

- Vermont's African-American high school graduates are expected to increase more than any other state (more than 400 percent), while Maine's and New Hampshire's are expected to increase more than 100 percent between 1986 and 1995.

Map 4
African-American Public High School Graduates

Percent Change 1986 to 1995



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

The geographical distribution of African-American high school graduates between 1986 and 1995 is not expected to change significantly. Fifty-two percent of all African-American high school graduates in 1986 were in the South/Southcentral region. By 1989 this had increased slightly to 53 percent, and is expected to increase to 54 percent by 1995. The Northeastern states will experience the biggest losses, dropping from 22 percent of all African-American high school graduates in 1986 to approximately 20 percent from 1989 through 1995. In 1989, the Northcentral and Western states had 19 and 8 percent of the African-American high school graduate population, respectively (See Table 4).

African-Americans in Higher Education

While the graduation rate for African-Americans is increasing, the college-going rate of African-American graduates appears to be declining. Sixty-five percent of recent African-American high school graduates were enrolled in postsecondary education in 1978, compared with 52 percent in 1987 and only 45 percent in 1988 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1979 and 1990c). Consequently, while 64 of every 100 African-American 18-year-olds were high school graduates in 1988, only 29 of every 100 enrolled in college (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990c). Of those enrolled, approximately one-half were in four-year institutions and one-half were in two-year institutions in 1988. Fifty-three percent of all African-American first-time college freshmen were enrolled in four-year and 47 percent were enrolled in two-year institutions that year.

The representation of African-Americans in higher education remains well below their representation in the college-age population. While African-Americans were approximately 15 percent of the 18-to-24-year-old population in 1990, they were 13 percent of high school graduates and only 10 percent of first-time college freshmen in 1988. This pattern is repeated across the states (See Table 5).

Table 5
African-Americans as a Percent of:

	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
Alabama	31.0	27.4	21.0	20.7	20.0	33.1
Alaska	3.3	5.6	1.2	4.6	0.5	5.2
Arizona	3.8	2.4	3.9	2.3	3.2	3.8
Arkansas	20.0	15.8	20.8	13.9	15.0	20.8
California	7.7	5.7	8.2	5.5	7.5	9.2
Colorado	4.0	2.6	5.2	2.3	3.9	5.1
Connecticut	9.2	6.3	10.2	4.7	8.8	10.4
Delaware	22.4	14.2	17.0	10.9	14.3	21.9
District of Columbia	93.0	40.2	--	40.3	--	85.5
Florida	17.9	15.8	9.9	10.8	9.0	17.3
Georgia	34.6	23.7	19.3	19.6	21.0	35.2
Hawaii	1.3	3.4	1.4	2.6	1.2	3.1
Idaho	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4
Illinois	15.7	11.3	13.3	10.7	15.0	19.2
Indiana	8.7	5.7	10.7	5.1	9.3	10.2
Iowa	2.0	2.8	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.2
Kansas	6.2	5.1	7.0	4.1	5.1	7.5
Kentucky	7.9	7.2	7.8	5.9	7.0	9.3
Louisiana	36.7	29.3	29.9	25.0	26.5	40.2
Maine	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5
Maryland	27.6	21.4	21.3	17.3	17.0	32.4
Massachusetts	5.3	4.3	8.0	3.8	6.4	6.0
Michigan	12.3	9.9	11.9	9.0	10.9	18.1
Minnesota	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.8
Mississippi	48.3	40.3	26.9	31.2	26.1	46.5
Missouri	11.6	7.1	12.4	6.7	11.7	14.0
Montana	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.4
Nebraska	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.4	2.8	4.7
Nevada	7.6	5.1	1.9	4.3	4.7	8.3
New Hampshire	0.3	1.5	0.8	1.3	0.6	0.8
New Jersey	13.5	12.1	12.6	9.9	11.0	16.7
New Mexico	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.1	2.5	2.4
New York	13.3	11.4	13.1	10.5	10.2	18.8
North Carolina	26.5	21.5	18.5	18.8	17.9	28.7
North Dakota	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.7
Ohio	11.2	7.1	6.7	6.6	8.7	13.9
Oklahoma	8.9	8.0	7.6	6.7	7.6	9.7
Oregon	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.1
Pennsylvania	9.2	5.9	9.1	5.4	10.3	11.9
Rhode Island	3.4	3.8	3.4	2.9	4.0	4.5
South Carolina	37.6	21.1	23.7	19.0	24.2	39.0
South Dakota	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.6
Tennessee	18.7	17.0	15.9	14.2	15.0	20.9
Texas	13.3	10.7	9.8	8.9	10.0	15.3
Utah	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.8
Vermont	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4
Virginia	20.3	19.6	13.0	16.1	12.3	24.5
Washington	2.9	2.3	3.6	2.4	2.9	3.9
West Virginia	3.5	5.1	2.9	4.0	2.8	4.1
Wisconsin	3.9	2.5	2.1	2.4	5.1	6.5
Wyoming	0.6	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.1	1.0
United States	**13.0**	**10.3**	**9.8**	**8.7**	**9.5**	**15.4**

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

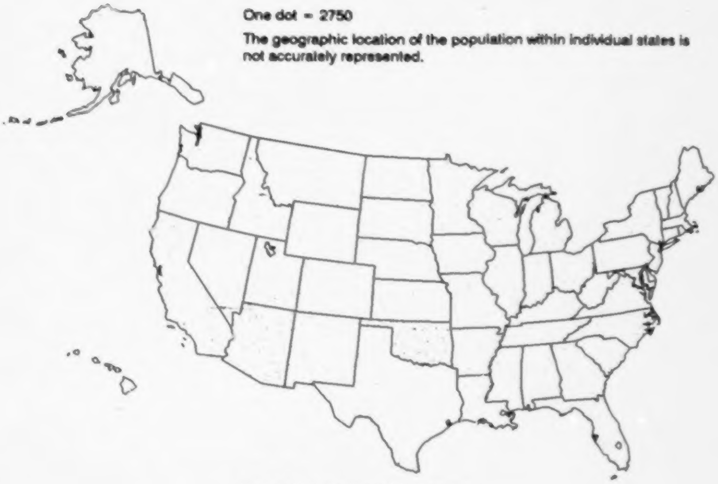
American Indians/Alaskan Natives

HIGHLIGHTS

- The American Indian/Alaskan Native population increased 21 percent to just under two million persons between 1980 and 1990.
- In 1990, 64 percent of the American Indian/Alaskan Native population lived west of the Mississippi River; and almost one-half (46 percent) lived in five states (in rank order): Oklahoma, California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Alaska.
- Enrollments of American Indians/Alaskan Natives in the nation's elementary/secondary schools is expected to increase 29 percent between 1985-86 and 1994-95.
- More than one-half (55 percent) of all American Indian/Alaskan Native high school graduates received their degree from a school in Alaska, Arizona, California, New Mexico, or Oklahoma.
- American Indians/Alaskan Natives are much more likely than other racial/ethnic groups to enroll in two-year institutions. In 1988, 65 percent of the American Indians/Alaskan Natives who enrolled in a postsecondary institution for the first-time were enrolled in a two-year institution.

The American Indian/Alaskan Native population is the smallest racial/ethnic group in the United States, but it is growing rapidly. Between 1980 and 1990 the American Indian/Alaskan Native population increased 21 percent[3], to just under two million persons. The American Indian/Alaskan Native population is also geographically concentrated, with the majority (64 percent) living in states west of the Mississippi River. Close to one-half of all American Indians/Alaskan

Map 5
American Indian/Alaskan Native Population
1990



One dot = 2750

The geographic location of the population within individual states is not accurately represented.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

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[3] Increases in the American Indian/Alaskan Native population between 1980 and 1990 are due to a combination of higher fertility rates, lower infant mortality rates, and increases in self-reporting. U.S. Bureau of the Census counts for 1980 and 1990 are based on self-reporting. They are not equal to, and generally will exceed, official tribal membership counts because persons who do not meet the ancestral requirements for membership may identify themselves as American Indian/Alaskan Native.

Natives (46 percent) live in just five states. These states, in rank order, are: Oklahoma, California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Alaska (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990a).

The American Indian/ Alaskan Native population is the most diverse of any racial/ethnic group in the United States. In 1980 the Census Bureau identified 500 native groups in the United States, of which 380 are federally recognized. The two largest native groups, the Navajo (195,000 pop.) and Cherokee (129,000 pop.), had memberships exceeding 100,000 in the late 1980s (Navajo Nation, 1988; Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, 1990). The majority of native groups in the 1980 census had populations under 10,000 (Johnson, et al., 1989).

Table 6

American Indian/Alaskan Native Public Elementary/Secondary Enrollments by Region 1985-86 to 1994-95

	South/ Southcentral	West	Northcentral	Northeast	TOTAL
1985-86	95,000	157,920	56,770	11,410	321,080
1986-87	88,750	166,300	57,060	12,250	324,370
1987-88	90,480	167,590	57,780	12,430	328,280
1988-89	93,140	177,050	58,820	13,600	342,600
1989-90	95,960	182,900	61,360	13,990	354,210
1990-91	98,470	185,330	62,440	14,250	360,490
1991-92	101,610	191,660	64,220	14,430	371,930
1992-93	105,910	197,520	66,440	14,720	384,590
1993-94	111,060	203,650	68,150	15,170	398,030
1994-95	117,710	210,220	69,750	15,940	413,620

Public High School Graduates by Region 1985-86 to 1994-95

	South/ Southcentral	West	Northcentral	Northeast	TOTAL
1985-86	4,950	8,240	2,900	660	16,750
1986-87	4,650	8,510	2,940	720	16,820
1987-88	4,840	8,840	2,950	710	17,340
1988-89	5,150	8,780	3,190	890	18,010
1989-90	5,020	8,310	2,910	870	17,110
1990-91	4,950	8,440	2,820	870	17,080
1991-92	4,860	8,630	2,850	920	17,260
1992-93	4,770	8,790	2,960	870	17,400
1993-94	4,940	8,920	2,880	810	17,540
1994-95	5,290	9,570	3,000	800	18,660

The detail may not add to the totals due to rounding.
All numbers are rounded to the nearest tenth.

The American Indian/ Alaskan Native population also has the youngest population in the nation. In 1990, 36 percent of American Indians/ Alaskan Natives were under 18 compared with 35 percent of Latinos, 32 percent of African- Americans, 29 percent of Asians/Pacific Islanders, and 23 percent of White non-Latinos.

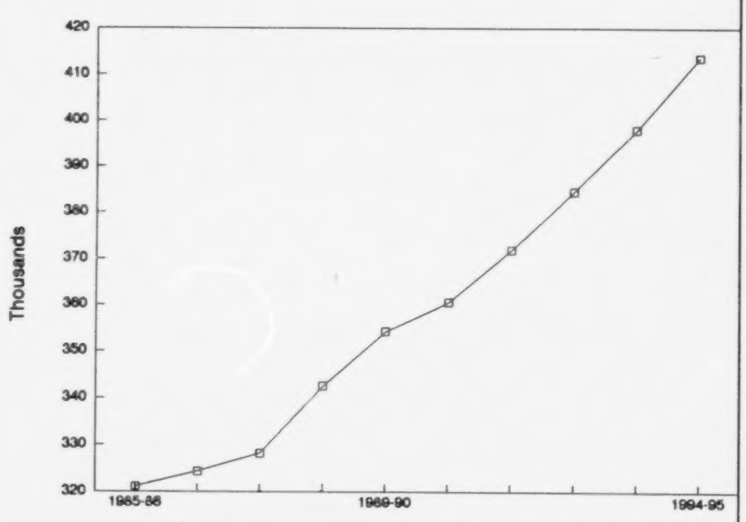
The concentration of the American Indian/Alaskan Native population within the school-age population is also reflected in data on births. Between 1981 and 1988, the number of American Indian/Alaskan Native births increased 23 percent. While American Indians/Alaskan Natives made up just 0.8 percent of the total population in 1990, they were 1.2 percent of all babies born in 1988 (National Center for Health Statistics). The birth rate per 100,000 population for American Indians/Alaskan Natives (27.5) in 1986 was considerably higher than for the population as a whole (15.7), and for all non-Whites (21.5) (Hodgkinson, 1990).

Enrollments and High School Graduates

Due to the relatively young age of the American Indian/Alaskan Native population, and the overall increase in the American Indian/Alaskan Native population, elementary/secondary schools and institutions of higher education are anticipating increases in American Indian/ Alaskan Native enrollments.

Elementary/Secondary Enrollments in Public Schools.[4] American Indian/Alaskan Native enrollments in the nation's elementary/secondary schools increased 10 percent between 1985-86 and 1989-90, the last year for which actual data are available. This increase is projected to continue into the mid-1990s. Enrollments are expected to be 29 percent above 1985-86 levels in 1994-95, reaching more than 413,000 students (See Figure 13).

Figure 13
American Indian/Alaskan Native
Public Elementary/Secondary Enrollments
1985-86 to 1994-95 (projected)



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

The Northeast (40 percent) will experience the largest increase in American Indian/Alaskan Native enrollments between 1985-86 and 1994-95, followed by the West (33 percent), the South/ Southcentral (24 percent) and Northcentral (23 percent) regions (See Table 6).

In 1989, one-half of all American Indian/Alaskan Native students were enrolled in schools in the West (52 percent), followed by the South/ Southcentral (27 percent), the Northcentral (17 percent), and Northeast (4 percent). Nearly 53 percent of American Indian/ Alaskan Native students are enrolled in schools in five states (in rank order): Oklahoma, Arizona, California, New Mexico, and Alaska. The 10 states with the largest American Indian/Alaskan Native enrollments accounted for 72 percent of all the nation's American Indian/Alaskan Native enrollments in 1989 (in rank order): Oklahoma, Arizona, California, New Mexico, Alaska, Washington, North Carolina, Michigan, Minnesota, and Montana.

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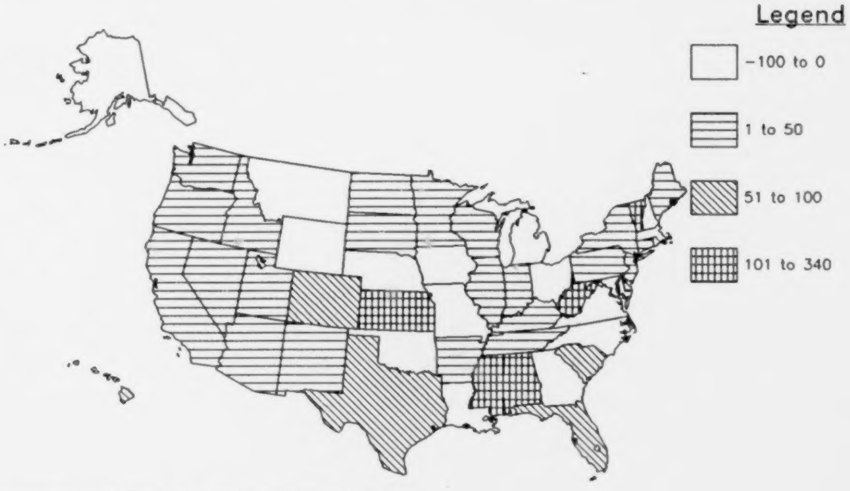
[4] In 1986, 85 percent of American Indian/Alaskan Native students were enrolled in public schools, 10 percent were enrolled in Bureau of Indian Affairs schools, and the remaining 5 percent were enrolled in independent private schools (Hodgkinson, 1990). Enrollments in Bureau of Indian Affairs schools are included in state public enrollment totals for those states that made these data available.

Map 6
American Indian/Alaskan Native Public High School Graduates, Percent Change 1986 to 1995



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Drop-out rates among American Indian/Alaskan Native youth are significantly higher than other racial/-ethnic groups. Approximately 27 percent of American Indian/Alaskan Native 10th graders in 1980 had not completed high school in 1986, compared with 18 percent of Latinos, 11 percent of African-Americans, 8 percent of Whites, and 2 percent of Asians/ Pacific Islanders. American Indian/Alaskan Native drop-outs also were less likely to return and complete school (U.S. Department of Education, 1989a). (See Methodology Section for a discussion of drop-out rates).

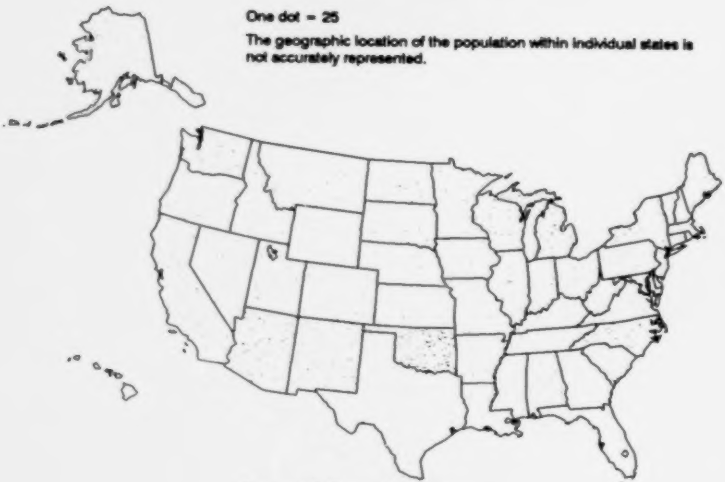
Public High School Graduates. The number of American Indian/Alaskan Native high school graduates is increasing, but not at the rate of enrollments or the population. Although enrollments are projected to increase 29 percent between 1985-86 and 1994-95, the number of high school graduates over this period is expected to increase only 11 percent. The largest increases are expected in the Northeast (20 percent) and West (16 percent), with smaller increases in the South/Southcentral (7 percent) and Northcentral (3 percent) regions.

The states experiencing the largest increases during this period are states with relatively small American Indian/Alaskan Native populations: West Virginia (340 percent), Alabama (324 percent), Mississippi (278 percent), Vermont (162 percent), and Kansas (119 percent). The five states with the largest number of American Indian/Alaskan Native high school graduates are either expecting increases of less than 40 percent (Arizona, 39 percent; California, 27 percent; and New Mexico, 5 percent) or a decline in the number of American Indian/Alaskan Native graduates (Oklahoma, 8 percent; and Alaska, 16 percent) (See Map 6).

Seventy-five percent of American Indian/Alaskan Native high school graduates came from 10 states in 1989 (in rank order): Oklahoma, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Alaska, Michigan, Washington, North Carolina, Wisconsin, and New York. The five states with the largest American Indian/ Alaskan Native populations graduated 55 percent of all the American Indian/ Alaskan Native graduates in the United States that year: Oklahoma, California, Arizona, New Mexico, and Alaska (See Map 7).

Map 7
American Indian/Alaskan Native

Public High School Graduates, 1989



One dot = 25

The geographic location of the population within individual states is not accurately represented.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

American Indians/Alaskan Natives in Higher Education

The number of American Indians/Alaskan Natives enrolled in institutions of higher education in the United States has increased more than 19 percent over the past decade, from approximately 78,000 in 1978 to 93,000 in 1988 (U.S. Department of Education, 1990a).

American Indians/Alaskan Natives are much more likely than other racial/ethnic groups to enroll in two-year institutions. In 1988, 65 percent of all American Indians/Alaskan Natives enrolled in a postsecondary institution for the first time were enrolled in two-year institutions. Fifty-nine percent of all American Indian/Alaskan Native college students were in two-year institutions during that year.

Moreover, the representation of American Indians/ Alaskan Natives in two-year institutions equals their representation in the college-age population in more than a dozen states and exceeds parity with the population in five states (Alaska, Arizona, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota). One explanation for these data is the existence of tribal colleges in these five states. Of these states, Alaska is the only one that does not have a tribal college. Seventy percent of all the tribal colleges in the nation are in the other four states: Montana (7), North Dakota (5), South Dakota (4), and Arizona (1) (Carnegie, 1989).

In spite of increases in overall enrollments and their representation in two-year institutions, American Indians/Alaskan Natives continue to enroll in four-year institutions of higher education at levels below what would be expected from their representation in the college-age population (See Table 7).

Table 7
American Indians/Alaskan Natives as a Percent of:

	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
Alabama	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5
Alaska	22.1	14.6	31.0	7.3	11.7	18.4
Arizona	5.9	2.4	3.3	2.0	4.3	0.6
Arkansas	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	6.3
California	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.4	0.9
Colorado	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.1	1.0
Connecticut	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Delaware	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4
District of Columbia	0.1	0.1	–	0.2	--	0.3
Florida	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3
Georgia	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Hawaii	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5
Idaho	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.6
Illinois	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2
Indiana	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Iowa	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
Kansas	0.5	0.7	3.7	0.6	2.4	1.0
Kentucky	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2
Louisiana	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5
Maine	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.6
Maryland	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
Massachusetts	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Michigan	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.7
Minnesota	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.4
Mississippi	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4
Missouri	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5
Montana	3.1	2.4	28.3	2.9	32.9	7.0
Nebraska	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.3	1.4	0.9
Nevada	1.3	0.9	3.1	0.8	2.1	1.8
New Hampshire	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2
New Jersey	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
New Mexico	9.3	3.8	10.2	3.2	10.4	10.3
New York	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
North Carolina	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.4
North Dakota	4.4	1.5	9.5	1.7	12.5	4.8
Ohio	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Oklahoma	8.8	5.6	5.8	4.8	4.7	9.5
Oregon	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.6
Pennsylvania	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Rhode Island	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.6
South Carolina	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
South Dakota	3.9	7.1	37.8	6.1	33.2	8.6
Tennessee	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Texas	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Utah	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.7	2.2	1.7
Vermont	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.4
Virginia	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Washington	1.6	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.0
West Virginia	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Wisconsin	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0
Wyoming	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.4
United States	**0.7**	**0.6**	**1.1**	**0.5**	**1.1**	**0.9**

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Asians/Pacific Islanders

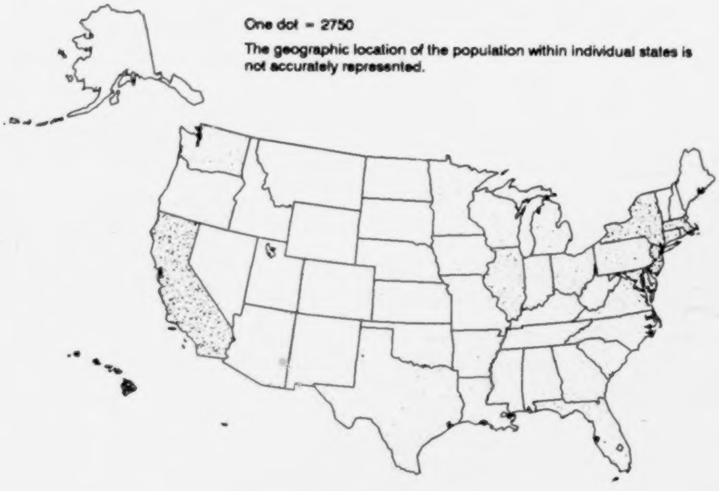
HIGHLIGHTS

- **Asians/Pacific Islanders are the fastest growing population group in the United States. Between 1980 and 1990 the Asian/Pacific Islander population increased 100 percent.**
- **By 1994-95 more than 1.6 million Asians/Pacific Islanders will be enrolled in the nation's elementary/secondary schools -- a 70 percent increase over the number enrolled in 1985-86.**
- **In 1989, nearly one-half (49 percent) of all Asian/Pacific Islander high school graduates received their diploma in one of two states: California and Hawaii.**
- **The number of Asian/Pacific Islander high school graduates has grown rapidly during the 1980s Between 1986 and 1990 the number of Asian/Pacific Islander high school graduates increased 25 percent, from 62,000 to more than 77,000. The number of Asians/Pacific Islanders in the 1995 graduating class is projected to be 58 percent above the 1986 level.**
- **Asians/Pacific Islanders are well represented among postsecondary students. While Asians/Pacific Islanders were only 3.4 percent of the 18-to-24-year-old population in 1990, they were 3 percent of high school graduates and 4 percent of first-time college enrollments in two- and four-year institutions in 1988.**

The Asian/Pacific Islander population is the fastest growing population in the United States. Asians/Pacific Islanders experienced a 100 percent increase in population size between 1980 and 1990 rising from fewer than four million in 1980 to more than seven million persons in 1990. While Asians/Pacific Islanders remain less than 3 percent of the nation's population, dramatic increases in the size of the Asian/Pacific Islander population are having a significant impact on the populations of some states.

More than 79 percent of the Asian/Pacific Islander population in the United States lives in 10 states (in rank order): California, New York, Hawaii, Texas, Illinois, New Jersey, Washington, Viriginia, Florida, and Massachusetts. Almost one-half (48 percent) of all Asians/ Pacific Islanders live in just two states: California and New York. Asians/Pacific Is-

Map 8
Asian/Pacific Islander Population
1990



One dot = 2750

The geographic location of the population within individual states is not accurately represented.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

landers make up over 60 percent of Hawaii's total population (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990a).

The Asian/Pacific Islander population is made up of a variety of sub-populations. Japanese-, Chinese-, and Filipino-Americans combined made up two-thirds (67 percent) of the total Asian/Pacific Islander population in the United States in 1980. The remainder of the Asian/Pacific Islander population was made up of Korean-, Asian Indian-, Vietnamese-, Guamian- and Samoan-Americans, Native Hawaiians, and Other Asians.

Estimates of the Asian/Pacific Islander population for 1985, suggest that the Japanese-, Chinese- and Filipino- American sub-populations are decreasing relative to other Asian/Pacific Islander sub-populations, dropping to 56 percent of all Asians/Pacific Islanders by 1985. The Vietnamese (159 percent), Laotian (358 percent) and Kampuchean (902 percent) populations are experiencing the largest increases (Gardner, et al., 1985).

Table 8

Asian/Pacific Islander
Public Elementary/Secondary Enrollments
by Region
1985-86 to 1994-95

	South/ Southcentral	West	Northcentral	Northeast	TOTAL
1985-86	132,450	541,220	107,210	157,530	938,400
1986-87	139,720	571,670	116,330	177,750	1,005,460
1987-88	142,670	604,080	121,110	187,310	1,055,180
1988-89	153,590	632,860	126,810	209,080	1,122,340
1989-90	159,570	666,160	134,270	221,320	1,181,320
1990-91	170,610	705,970	140,540	235,500	1,252,620
1991-92	176,570	749,770	146,160	251,610	1,324,110
1992-93	189,060	795,610	151,740	269,540	1,405,940
1993-94	196,010	846,530	158,190	290,220	1,490,950
1994-95	210,200	905,450	166,790	316,610	1,599,040

Public High School Graduates
by Region
1985-86 to 1994-95

	South/ Southcentral	West	Northcentral	Northeast	TOTAL
1985-86	7,930	36,740	6,730	10,700	62,090
1986-87	8,570	39,210	7,380	11,840	66,990
1987-88	9,530	44,010	8,190	12,810	74,540
1988-89	10,610	44,380	8,620	14,080	77,680
1989-90	11,220	46,070	8,670	15,000	80,950
1990-91	11,680	47,620	9,090	15,630	84,020
1991-92	11,990	49,140	9,450	16,260	86,840
1992-93	12,650	51,250	9,770	17,290	90,960
1993-94	13,140	53,610	9,920	18,210	94,890
1994-95	13,590	55,420	10,010	19,070	98,090

The detail may not add to the totals due to rounding.
All numbers are rounded to the nearest tenth.

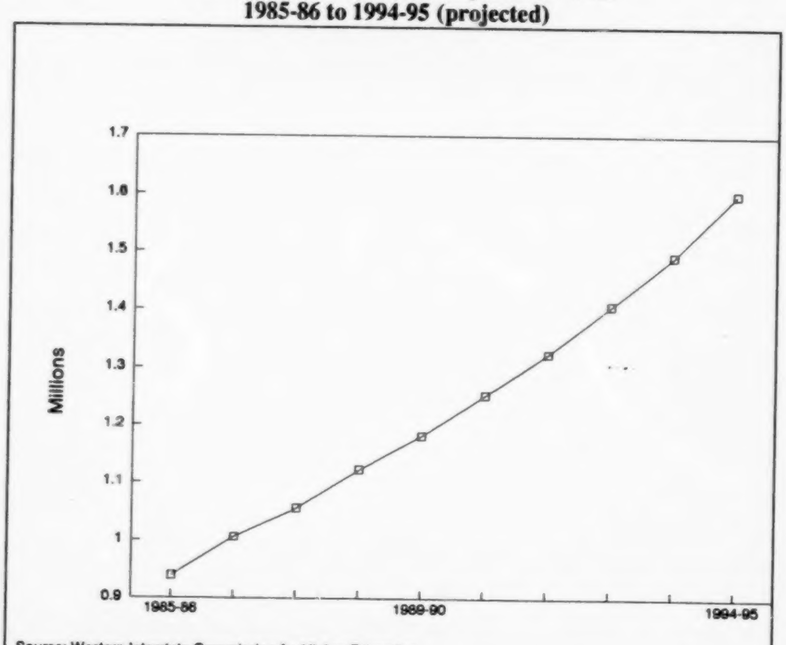
Asians/Pacific Islanders are younger than the population as a whole. Nearly 29 percent of the Asian/ Pacific Islander population was under 18 years of age in 1990, compared with 26 percent of the total population. However, the percent of the Asian/Pacific Islander population below 18 years of age was significantly lower than the American Indian/Alaskan Native (36 percent), Latino (35 percent) and African-American (32 percent) populations. Age distribution, however, varies by sub-population. The median age of Vietnamese-Americans (21.6), one of the most rapidly growing sub-populations, is significantly younger than the median age of the two largest sub-populations: Japanese-Americans (33.5 years) and Chinese-Americans (29.6 years) (Gardner, et al., 1985).

The number of Asian/Pacific Islander births increased 53 percent between 1981 and 1988. However, Asians/Pacific Islanders are not as concentrated in the younger cohorts as other minority populations. Asians/Pacific Islanders were 3 percent of the total population in 1990, and accounted for 4 percent of all babies born in the United States in 1988 (National Center for Health Statistics).

Enrollments and High School Graduates

Rapid growth of the Asian/Pacific Islander population, coupled with the relatively high level of educational attainment of Asians/Pacific Islanders, have given elementary/secondary schools and institutions of higher education reason to anticipate an increase in Asian/Pacific Islander enrollments during the 1990s.

Figure 14
Asian/Pacific Islander
Public Elementary/Secondary Enrollments
1985-86 to 1994-95 (projected)



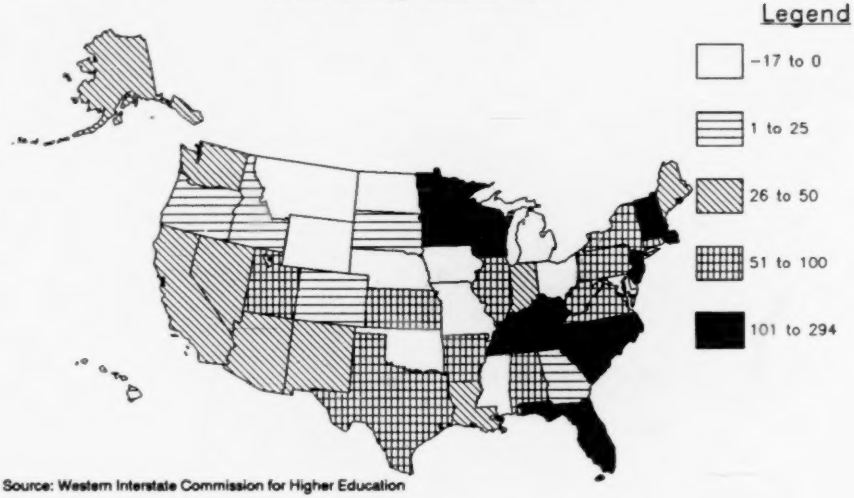
Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

In general, Asian/Pacific Islander drop-out rates are lower than any other population group. Only 2 percent of the Asian/Pacific Islander population enrolled in 10th grade in 1980 had not completed high school six years later, compared with 8 percent of Whites, 11 percent of African-Americans, 18 percent of Latinos, and 27 percent of American Indians/Alaskan Natives (U.S. Department of Education, 1989a). There is reason to believe educational attainment varies across Asian/Pacific Islander ethnic groups, but comparable data on drop-out rates for Asian/Pacific Islander sub-populations are not available. (See Methodology Section for a discussion of drop-out rates).

Elementary/Secondary Enrollments in Public Schools. Asian/Pacific Islander enrollments in the nation's elementary/secondary schools has increased steadily during the 1980s. Between 1985-86 and 1989-90, the last year for which historical data are available, Asian/Pacific Islander enrollments increased 26 percent from approximately 930,000 to 1.2 million students (See Figure 14). This increase is projected to continue through 1994-95. By then, Asian/Pacific Islander enrollments are expected to reach 1.6 million, a more than 70 percent increase over the 1985-86 level.

Map 9
Asian/Pacific Islander Public High School Graduates

Percent Change 1986 to 1995



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Increases in Asian/Pacific Islander enrollments will be experienced throughout the nation. The largest increase is expected in the Northeast (101 percent), but significant increases also are expected in the West (67 percent), South/Southcentral (59 percent), and Northcentral (56 percent) regions.

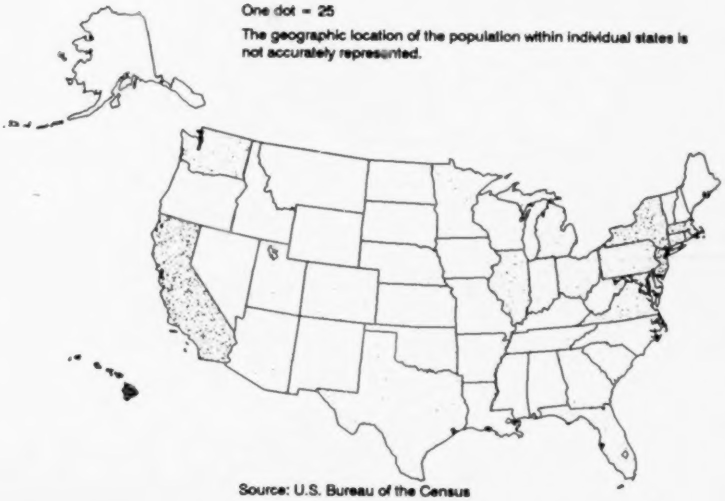
The states with the largest Asian/Pacific Islander enrollments are in the West. Nearly one-half (48 percent) of all Asians/Pacific Islanders are enrolled in schools in California and Hawaii. Ten states account for more than three-fourths (78 percent) of the nation's Asian/Pacific Islander enrollments: California, Hawaii, New York, Texas, Illinois, New Jersey, Washington, Virginia, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania (See Table 17).

Public High School Graduates. The number of Asian/Pacific Islander graduates has grown rapidly during the 1980s. Between 1985-86 and 1989-90 the number of Asian/Pacific Islander high school graduates increased 25 percent, from 62,000 to more than 77,000. The number of Asians/Pacific Islanders in the 1995 graduating class is projected to be 58 percent higher than in 1986. This compares with increases of 52 percent for Latinos and 11 percent for American Indians/Alaskan Natives. The number of White non-Latino and African-American high school graduates are expected to decrease during this period. The Northeast is expected to have the largest increase in Asian/Pacific Islander graduates (78 percent) followed by the South/Southcentral (72 percent), West (51 percent), and Northcentral (49 percent) regions between 1985-86 and 1994-95 (See Table 8).

The states expecting the largest increases between 1985-86 and 1994-95 are in the Northeast. New Hampshire and Vermont are expected to experience increases in their Asian/Pacific Islander graduates of nearly 300 percent. Only 11 states can expect decreases: Delaware, Iowa, Maryland, Michigan, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, Oklahoma, and Rhode Island. The size of the graduating class in Wyoming is expected to remain constant between 1985-86 and 1994-95. Rhode Island is projected to have the largest decrease (17 percent), followed by Maryland (11 percent), Ohio (10 percent), Iowa (8 percent) and Michigan (7 percent). Decreases in the other six states are expected to be 5 percent or less (See Map 9).

Map 10
Asian/Pacific Islander Public High School Graduates

1989



One dot = 25

The geographic location of the population within individual states is not accurately represented.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

In 1989, nearly one-half of all Asian/Pacific Islander graduates (49 percent) completed high school in one of two states: California or Hawaii. Ten states graduated 80 percent of all Asian/ Pacific Islander high school graduates that year. These states, in rank order, are: California, Hawaii, New York, Texas, Illinois, Washington, New Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Florida (See Map 10). By 1995, New York is expected to surpass Hawaii and become the state with second largest Asian/Pacific Islander graduating class. Pennsylvania will fall out of the top 10 states and be replaced by Massachusetts.

Asians/Pacific Islanders in Higher Education

As a whole, the Asian/Pacific Islander population has educational attainment levels that surpass other populations. Asians/Pacific Islanders are more likely to have completed college than any other racial/ethnic group. In 1980, almost 33 percent of the Asian/Pacific Islander population 25 years and older had completed four or more years of college compared with only 17 percent of Whites (Latino and non-Latino). Among the Asian/Pacific Islander subpopulations, Asian Indian- (52 percent), Chinese- (37 percent), Filipino- (37 percent), Korean- (34 percent), and Japanese-Americans (26 percent), had the largest percent of persons with college degrees. Hawaiian- (10 percent), Guamian- (8 percent) and Samoan-Americans (7 percent) had the smallest percent of college graduates among their populations in 1980 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983b).

Given their overall representation in the college-age population, Asians/Pacific Islanders are well represented among postsecondary students. While Asians/Pacific Islanders were only 3.4 percent of the 18-to-24-year-old population in 1990, they were 3 percent of high school graduates, and 4 percent of first-time enrollments in two- and four-year postsecondary institutions in 1988. An analysis of differences across states, however, suggests that not all Asian/Pacific Islander populations enjoy the same degree of educational attainment. Enrollments in four-year institutions in Hawaii, which has the largest Native Hawaiian population, were well below expectations given the percent of Asians/Pacific Islanders in the population. While making-up more than 70 percent of the 18-to-24-year-old population of Hawaii, Asians/Pacific Islanders accounted for only 53 percent of first-time freshmen and 55 percent of undergraduates at four-year institutions in the state in 1988 (See Table 9).

Table 9
Asians/Pacific Islanders as a Percent of:

	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
Alabama	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6
Alaska	2.7	2.0	0.0	3.0	1.4	4.2
Arizona	1.6	3.2	1.5	2.7	1.6	0.6
Arkansas	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.7
California	11.9	18.7	9.8	15.8	10.4	11.0
Colorado	2.2	3.1	1.9	2.7	1.5	2.1
Connecticut	1.4	3.2	1.6	2.4	1.6	1.9
Delaware	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.7
District of Columbia	1.4	3.0	--	2.8	--	2.3
Florida	1.5	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.4
Georgia	0.6	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.4
Hawaii	75.4	52.5	74.8	54.9	70.3	70.4
Idaho	1.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.1
Illinois	2.5	5.5	2.7	4.5	3.7	3.0
Indiana	0.6	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.8
Iowa	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1
Kansas	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.5	1.0	1.5
Kentucky	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Louisiana	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.2
Maine	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.7
Maryland	3.1	4.9	3.0	4.9	3.2	3.5
Massachusetts	2.0	4.5	2.9	3.6	2.4	3.2
Michigan	1.0	2.2	1.1	1.8	1.0	1.4
Minnesota	1.9	2.1	1.3	1.8	1.2	2.1
Mississippi	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6
Missouri	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.8	1.0
Montana	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6
Nebraska	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9
Nevada	3.8	4.5	4.2	3.4	3.3	3.5
New Hampshire	0.4	1.3	0.6	1.0	0.4	1.0
New Jersey	2.7	5.5	2.6	4.2	3.0	4.2
New Mexico	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.9	1.1
New York	3.4	5.7	2.5	4.8	2.2	4.6
North Carolina	0.5	1.8	0.6	1.6	0.9	0.9
North Dakota	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6
Ohio	0.6	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.6	1.0
Oklahoma	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.3
Oregon	3.2	5.6	2.9	4.9	3.1	2.9
Pennsylvania	1.2	2.4	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.4
Rhode Island	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.7
South Carolina	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8
South Dakota	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5
Tennessee	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.8
Texas	2.1	3.2	1.8	3.1	2.5	2.2
Utah	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.3
Vermont	0.5	2.1	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.7
Virginia	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.2	3.1
Washington	5.3	7.6	5.2	6.8	4.7	5.1
West Virginia	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.5
Wisconsin	1.1	2.0	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.3
Wyoming	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.7
United States	**3.0**	**3.8**	**3.5**	**3.6**	**4.1**	**3.4**

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census

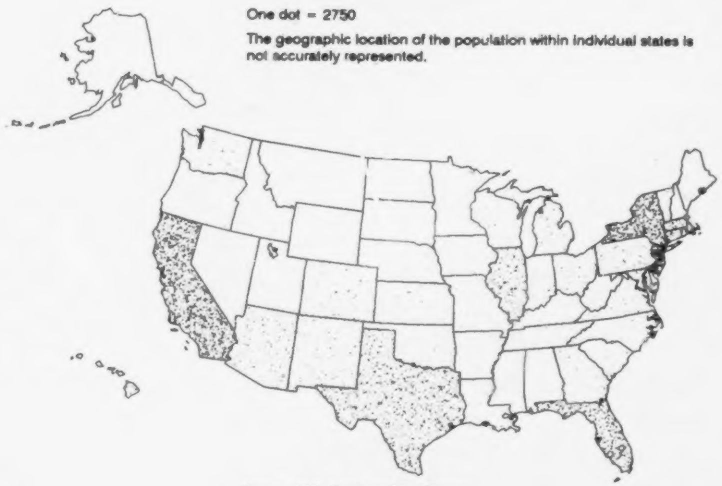
Latinos

HIGHLIGHTS

- The Latino population in the United States increased 53 percent between 1980 and 1990 and now exceeds 22 million people.
- The number of Latinos enrolled in elementary/secondary schools is projected to increase 54 percent between 1985-86 and 1994-95, from 3.3 million to more than 5 million students.
- The number of Latino high school graduates is projected to increase 52 percent to more than 213,000 between 1986 and 1995.
- Nearly 60 percent of the nation's Latino high school graduates are produced by just two states: California and Texas.
- While Latinos were 12 percent of the 18-to-24-year-old population in 1990, in 1988 they made up only 6 percent of all high school graduates, 4 percent of undergraduates in four-year institutions and 8 percent of students in two-year institutions of postsecondary education.

Latinos[5] are among the fastest growing, most geographically concentrated and youngest populations in the United States. Early 1990 census figures indicate the Latino population now exceeds 22 million people, or approximately 9 percent of the overall population in the United States. This reflects a 53 percent increase in the Latino population since 1980 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990a). If the Latino population continues to grow at its present rate, it is projected to exceed the African-American population and become the second largest racial/ethnic group in the nation by the year 2080 (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1986).

Map 11
Latino Population
1990


One dot = 2750
The geographic location of the population within individual states is not accurately represented.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Mexican-Americans are the single largest Latino subpopulation, making up more than 60 percent of the

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[5] Latinos may be of any race. Latino refers to all persons of Mexican-American, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Central/South American or Spanish origins.

Latino population. The Puerto Rican and Cuban populations make up 12 percent and 5 percent of the Latino population in the United States, respectively. The remainder of the Latino population is made up of persons of Central/South American and other Latino origins.

Of the three largest Latino sub-populations, the Mexican-American population is growing the most rapidly. The Mexican-American population increased an estimated 45 percent between 1980 and 1989, compared with a 34 percent increase in the Cuban population and an 18 percent increase in the Puerto Rican population during the same period (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990b).

Table 10

Latino Public Elementary/Secondary Enrollments by Region 1985-86 to 1994-95

	South/ Southcentral	West	Northcentral	Northeast	TOTAL
1985-86	1,018,010	1,499,570	233,680	541,400	3,292,650
1986-87	1,058,050	1,584,600	247,160	579,170	3,468,980
1987-88	1,094,250	1,653,720	253,930	589,480	3,591,380
1988-89	1,152,310	1,765,630	261,030	600,150	3,779,120
1989-90	1,212,010	1,901,590	275,110	620,160	4,008,860
1990-91	1,258,550	2,009,690	283,660	646,730	4,198,620
1991-92	1,311,690	2,130,160	293,380	673,360	4,408,580
1992-93	1,366,380	2,250,610	302,140	703,260	4,622,390
1993-94	1,419,300	2,368,470	310,720	734,640	4,833,140
1994-95	1,479,660	2,514,130	319,950	765,670	5,079,410

Public High School Graduates by Region 1985-86 to 1994-95

	South/ Southcentral	West	Northcentral	Northeast	TOTAL
1985-86	46,500	61,250	10,670	21,630	140,040
1986-87	48,490	64,270	10,900	22,170	145,830
1987-88	49,590	68,000	11,940	23,280	152,800
1988-89	54,250	72,240	12,630	22,840	161,960
1989-90	58,450	73,100	12,590	22,610	166,750
1990-91	59,930	78,090	12,330	22,560	172,910
1991-92	63,090	84,540	13,250	22,860	183,740
1992-93	67,220	91,900	13,650	24,800	197,560
1993-94	68,070	95,150	14,460	25,860	203,540
1994-95	70,050	101,350	15,060	26,820	213,290

The detail may not add to the totals due to rounding.
All numbers are rounded to the nearest tenth.

The rapid growth of the Latino population is impacting the population of some states more than others. In 1990, the 10 states with the largest Latino populations contained 87 percent of the total Latino population in the United States. More than one-half of the Latino population lives in just two states: California and Texas (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990a).

Each of the three largest Latino sub-populations also are geographically concentrated. In 1980, 83 percent of the Mexican-American population lived in five southwest states (Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico, and Texas), while the majority of Cubans lived in Florida (58 percent), and most Puerto Ricans were in the Northeast (New York and New Jersey, 61 percent) (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1983b).

The Latino population in the United States also is considerably younger than the population as a whole. In 1990, 35 percent of the Latino population was under 18 years of age, compared with only 26 percent of the population as a whole (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990a). The median age for Latinos also is much younger than for the non-Latino population: 25.9 years versus 33.2 years (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990b).

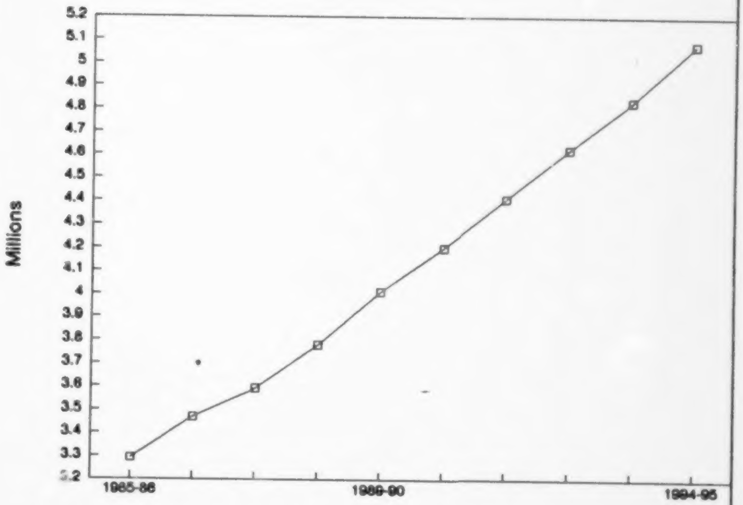
The increasing presence of Latinos among school and college-age populations also can be seen in the increase in Latino births during the past decade. The number of Latinos born each year increased 31 percent between 1981 and 1988. Further, while Latinos made up just 9 percent of the total population in 1990, 12 percent of all babies born in the United States in 1988 were Latino (National Center for Health Statistics).

Enrollments and High School Graduates

These trends have given elementary/secondary schools and institutions of higher education reason to anticipate an increase in Latino enrollments during the 1990s. However, increases in the number of Latino high school graduates and college students may not be as high as expected from an examination of population data. Latinos have one of the highest high school drop-out rates of any racial/ethnic group, and one of the lowest college-going rates.

Elementary/Secondary Enrollments in Public Schools. Increases in the Latino population are having a significant impact on elementary/secondary enrollments. Between 1985-86 and 1989-90 the number of Latino students enrolled in the nation's elementary and secondary schools increased nearly 22 percent. This trend is expected to continue into the 1990s. The number of Latinos enrolled in elementary/secondary schools is projected to increase 54 percent between 1985-86 and 1994-95, from 3.3 million to more than 5 million students. This represents an increase of 1.8 million Latino students between 1985-86 and 1994-95 (See Figure 15).

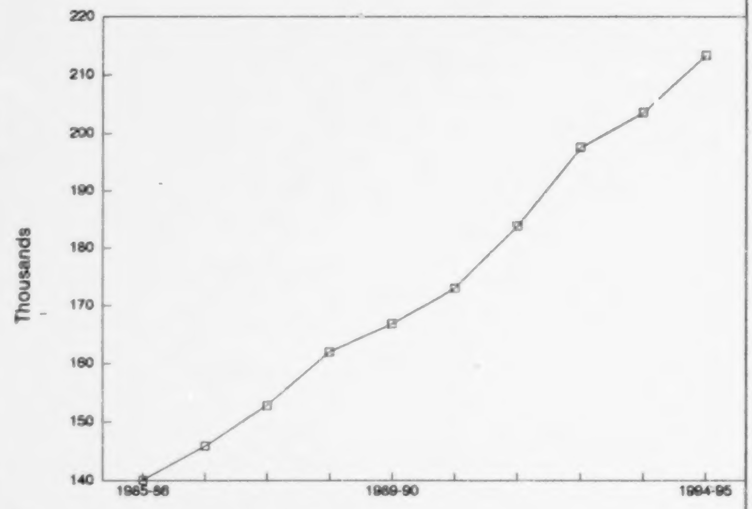
Figure 15
Latino
Public Elementary/Secondary Enrollments
1985-86 to 1994-95 (projected)



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Due to the geographic concentration of the Latino population, these changes will impact some regions and states more than others. Most Latino students will be enrolled in schools in the western region. Forty-six percent of all Latino enrollments in 1985-86 were in the West, compared with 31 percent in the South/ Southcentral, 16 percent in the Northeast, and 7 percent in the North-central region. By 1994-95 Latino enrollments are expected to be even more concentrated with fully one-half (50 percent) of all Latino enrollments in the western region (See Table 10).

Figure 16
Latino
Public High School Graduates
1985-86 to 1994-95 (projected)



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

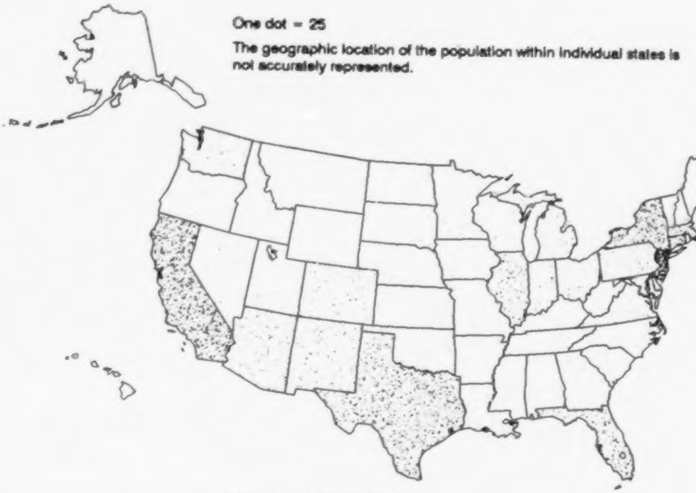
Regional patterns, however, do not accurately reflect variations across states. The 10 states with the largest Latino enrollments are geographically dispersed throughout the continental United States (in rank order): California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, Arizona, New Mexico, New Jersey, Colorado, and Massachusetts. Together they accounted for 90 percent of all Latino elementary/secondary students in 1989-90. The majority (60 percent) of Latino elementary/secondary students were in just two of these states: California and Texas. In some states Latinos already make up a significant percent of enrollments. Latino students made up close to one-half (45 percent) of enrollments in New Mexico in 1989-90, one-third of enrollments in California (33 percent), and close to one-third of enrollments in Texas (32 percent).

These data also reflect the geographic concentration of the various Latino sub-populations. The majority of Latinos residing in California, Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Colorado, and Illinois are Mexican-American. These states accounted for 73 percent of total enrollments in 1989-90. The Northeastern states of New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts have a predominantly Puerto Rican population, and account for approximately 13 percent of Latino enrollments. Florida, where the Latino population is primarily of Cuban origin, accounted for an additional 5 percent of enrollments.

The effect these elementary/secondary enrollment trends have on higher education enrollments will depend on how many Latino students earn their high school diploma. In 1989, 33 percent of Latinos 16-to-24-years of age had not completed high school and were not currently enrolled in school. This compares to 9.4 percent of White non-Latinos and 13.9 percent of African-Americans. Further, while White non-Latino and African-American drop-out rates appear to be declining, the Latino rate has remained at approximately the same level for the past two decades (U.S. Department of Education, 1990b). (See Methodology Section for a discussion of drop-out rates).

Public High School Graduates. The number of Latinos graduating from high school is increasing in response to dramatic increases in the size of the Latino population. Between 1986 and 1989, the last year for which actual data are available, the number of high school graduates increased nearly 16 percent, from just over 140,000 graduates to more than 160,000 (See Figure 16). Even if the drop-out rate and other factors affecting graduation rates remain constant, the number of Latino high school graduates is projected to increase steadily through the mid-1990s, reaching more than 213,000 graduates by 1995. This represents a potential increase of more than 52 percent over the 1986 Latino graduating class.

Map 12
Latino Public High School Graduates
1989


One dot = 25
The geographic location of the population within individual states is not accurately represented.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

The distribution of Latino graduates mirrors those of Latino elementary/secondary enrollments. In 1985-86, 44 percent of all Latino high school graduates were in the western states, compared with 33 percent in the South, 15 percent in the Northeast, and 8 percent in the Northcentral region. By 1995 nearly one-half (48 percent) of all Latino high school graduates will be from a state in the West (See Table 10).

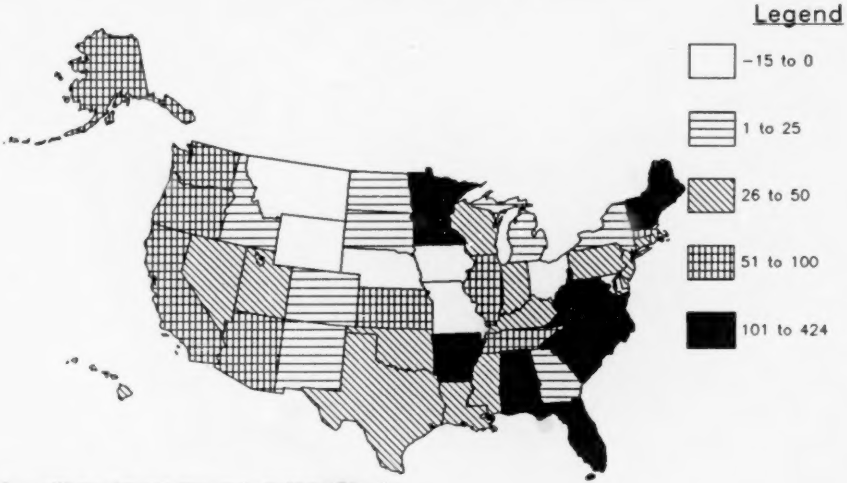
California and Texas alone produced nearly 60 percent of all Latino high school graduates in 1989. The 10 states with the largest number of Latino graduates (California, Texas, New York, Florida, Illinois, New Mexico, Arizona, New Jersey, Colorado, and Massachusetts) produced almost 90 percent of the Latino high school graduates in the nation that year (See Map 12).

The number of Latino high school graduates is expected to increase more in some regions than others during the next decade, but every region can expect an increase. Between 1986 and 1995 the number of high school graduates in the West is expected to increase 66 percent, compared with 51 percent in the South, 41 percent in the Northcentral, and 24 percent in the Northeast (See Table 10).

Although most Latino graduates are produced by a small number of states, nearly every state in the nation can expect an increase by the mid-1990s (See Map 13). Only eight states are expected to experience a decline between 1986 and 1995: Delaware, Iowa, Maryland, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Ohio, and Rhode Island. Rhode Island is expected to experience the largest decrease in Latino high school graduates (15.3 percent); while Maryland's (11.4), Ohio's (9.8), and Iowa's (8.8) graduates are projected to decline approximately 10 percent. Declines of less than 5 percent are expected in Delaware (3.8), and Montana (3.3), Nebraska (3.0), and Missouri (1.9). No change is expected in the size of Wyoming's Latino high school graduating class between 1986 and 1995.

Map 13
Latino Public High School Graduates

Percent Change 1986 to 1995



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

In contrast, seven states are projected to increase the size of their Latino high school graduating class by more than 200 percent: New Hampshire, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina, West Virginia, Vermont, and the District of Columbia. However, these increases are based on relatively small high school graduate populations. New Hampshire's Latino high school graduates, for example, are projected to increase by more than 400 percent between 1986 and 1995. However, this represents an increase of only 195 graduates. In contrast, the much smaller 37 percent increase expected in Texas represents an additional 14,000 graduates since 1985-86 (See Table 18).

Latinos in Higher Education

It is not clear what effect increases in the number of Latino high school graduates will have on higher education enrollments. The number of Latinos enrolled in higher education institutions has increased significantly during the past decade, more than 63 percent between 1978 and 1988 (National Center for Education Statistics, 1990a). However, this increase is due more to growth in the Latino population than gains in educational attainment.

Latinos are much less likely than Whites[6] to graduate from high school and enroll in postsecondary education. In 1988, 48 out of every 100 Latino 18-year-olds were high school graduates; of these 57 percent (or 27) enrolled in college. In contrast, 71 out of every 100

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[6] Data for White non-Latinos are not available. These data include both White Latinos and non-Latinos. Aggregating the data in this way masks the actual difference in the educational attainment of Latinos and White non-Latinos.

White 18-year-olds were high school graduates, of whom 61 percent (or 43) went on to college (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990c). Further, of those Latinos who do enroll most are in two-year institutions. In the Fall of 1988, 61 percent of all Latino undergraduates were enrolled in two-year institutions.

The enrollment of Latinos in institutions of higher education is well below what is expected given the percent of Latinos in the college-age population. While Latinos were 12 percent of the 18-to-24-year-old population in 1990, in 1988 they made up only 6 percent of all high school graduates, 4 percent of undergraduates in four-year institutions, and 8 percent of students in two-year institutions. There is little variation across states. In every state Latinos are graduating from high school and enrolling in college at levels below what would be expected if their access to and participation in education were comparable to that of the general population (See Table 11).

Table 11
Latinos as a Percent of:

	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
Alabama	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.8
Alaska	1.2	2.4	1.2	2.1	1.2	4.4
Arizona	16.9	7.5	13.8	6.8	12.8	25.7
Arkansas	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2
California	19.4	11.9	18.0	10.2	14.5	35.3
Colorado	11.4	8.0	11.3	6.2	9.9	17.6
Connecticut	4.3	3.3	6.6	2.4	5.0	8.9
Delaware	1.7	0.7	2.5	0.8	1.5	3.2
District of Columbia	2.8	2.7	--	2.7	--	7.4
Florida	8.2	8.1	12.0	9.4	12.1	16.6
Georgia	0.4	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.0	2.3
Hawaii	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.7	10.0
Idaho	3.4	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.0	7.2
Illinois	4.7	4.6	8.0	3.7	8.8	10.8
Indiana	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	2.4
Iowa	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.6
Kansas	3.0	2.3	2.8	2.0	2.1	5.2
Kentucky	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.8
Louisiana	0.9	1.6	3.0	1.7	3.3	3.0
Maine	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.8
Maryland	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	3.6
Massachusetts	3.3	2.9	5.3	2.3	4.4	6.5
Michigan	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.6	3.0
Minnesota	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.7
Mississippi	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8
Missouri	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.6
Montana	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.6	2.1
Nebraska	1.9	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	3.2
Nevada	5.1	4.8	5.9	4.3	6.2	13.8
New Hampshire	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.4	0.4	1.4
New Jersey	6.3	8.8	10.5	6.2	6.9	13.1
New Mexico	39.0	30.8	33.7	26.6	27.9	52.3
New York	7.4	8.5	9.2	6.4	6.8	16.8
North Carolina	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.6
North Dakota	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.0
Ohio	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.8
Oklahoma	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	3.7
Oregon	2.2	2.1	2.8	1.5	1.7	5.4
Pennsylvania	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.7
Rhode Island	1.7	1.9	3.5	1.4	2.8	6.2
South Carolina	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.2
South Dakota	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.0
Tennessee	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.9
Texas	23.1	14.4	20.5	13.0	18.9	34.9
Utah	3.0	0.8	2.7	1.3	2.9	6.7
Vermont	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.9
Virginia	1.1	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.5	3.5
Washington	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	6.0
West Virginia	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.6
Wisconsin	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.4	2.6
Wyoming	5.2	3.6	3.3	2.5	2.6	7.8
United States	**6.1**	**4.0**	**8.1**	**3.8**	**7.9**	**12.3**

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

White non-Latinos

HIGHLIGHTS

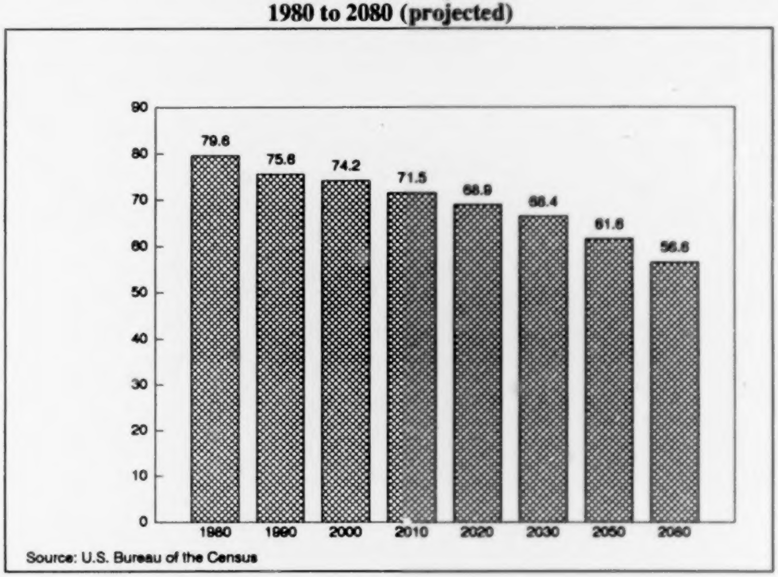
- White non-Latinos dropped from 80 percent of the U.S. population in 1980 to 76 percent of the population in 1990.
- White non-Latino births increased only 1 percent between 1981 and 1988, compared with 14 percent for African-Americans, 31 percent for Latinos, 23 percent for American Indians/Alaskan Natives, and 53 percent for Asians/Pacific Islanders.
- White non-Latino enrollments are increasing at a slower rate than any other racial/ethnic group, 5 percent (from 25.8 million to 27 million) between 1985-86 and 1994-95. In contrast, the non-White/Latino population is increasing 32 percent (from 10.4 million to 13.7 million) during this period.
- The number of White non-Latino high school graduates is expected to decline in relation to other racial/ethnic groups. White non-Latinos were 78 percent of the 1986 high school graduating class, but are expected to be no more than 72 percent of the 1995 class.
- White non-Latinos are represented to a significantly higher degree at all levels of the educational system than would be expected from their representation in the population. Although White non-Latinos were less than 72 percent of the 18-to-24-year-old population in 1990, they were 77 percent of all high school graduates, 80 percent of first-time college freshmen in four-year institutions and 76 percent of first-time college freshmen in two-year institutions.

The White non-Latino population is the single largest population group in the United States, but it is declining in relation to other racial/ethnic groups. The number of White non-Latinos increased only 4 percent during the past decade – the smallest percent increase of any of the five racial/ethnic groups.

The gap between the White non-Latino population and other racial/ethnic populations is expected to close dramatically during the 21st century. The White non-Latino population dropped from 80 percent of the population in 1980 to 76 percent in 1990. Long-term projections by the U.S. Bureau of the Census place the White non-Latino population at less than 57 percent of the population by the year 2080 (See Figure 17) (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1986). In 1990 the White non-Latino population was not in the majority in Hawaii (31 percent) or the District of Columbia (27 percent), and was barely a majority in New Mexico (50 percent) and California (57 percent) (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990a).

The White non-Latino population also is older than other racial/ethnic groups. In 1990, 23 percent of the White non-Latino population was under 18 years of age compared with 36 percent of American Indians/Alaskan Natives, 35 percent of Latinos, 32 percent of African-Americans, and 29 percent of Asians/Pacific Islanders. Moreover, the median age for

Figure 17
White non-Latino Population
Percent of Total Population
1980 to 2080 (projected)



Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census

Whites[7] was six years older than for non-Whites in 1988: 33 years versus 27 years (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1989).

The decline in the White non-Latino population's share of the total population also is reflected in data on births. White non-Latinos made up 76 percent of the total population in 1990, but accounted for only 62 percent of the babies born in the United States in 1988. The number of White non-Latino babies born each year increased less than 1 percent between 1981 and 1988, compared with increases of 14 percent for African-Americans, 31 percent for Latinos, 23 percent for American Indians/Alaskan Natives, and 53 percent for Asians/Pacific Islanders (National Center for Health Statistics).

Enrollments and High School Graduates

Increases in the non-White/Latino populations, and a corresponding decrease in the White non-Latino population have given elementary/secondary schools and institutions of higher education reason to anticipate changes in the racial/ethnic make up of enrollments during the next decade.

Elementary/Secondary Enrollments in Public Schools. White non-Latino enrollments are expected to increase by the mid-1990s, but not as dramatically as other racial/ethnic groups. After a slight decrease in enrollments between 1985-86 and 1989-90 (1.2 percent), White non-Latino enrollments are expected to increase to 27 million students by 1994-95, a more than 5 percent increase over 1985-86 enrollments (See Figure 18).

White non-Latinos make up the majority of all students and are more geographically dispersed than other racial/ethnic groups. Nearly one-third of all White non-Latino students in 1985-86 were in elementary/secondary schools in the South/Southcentral region (31 percent), compared with 29 percent in the Northcentral, 21 percent in the Northeast, and 19 percent in the West (See Table 12). The regional distribution of White non-Latino enrollments is not expected to change significantly by the mid-1990s. The three states with the largest total enrollments also are the states with the largest number of White non-Latino enrollments: California, Texas, and New York (See Table 19). Together these three states account for 20 percent of all White non-Latino enrollments.

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[7] Data for White non-Latinos are not available. These data include both White Latinos and non-Latinos.

Table 12

White non-Latino
Public Elementary/Secondary Enrollments
by Region
1985-86 to 1994-95

	South/ Southcentral	West	Northcentral	Northeast	TOTAL
1985-86	7,974,870	4,909,450	7,365,370	5,535,700	25,785,390
1986-87	7,929,790	4,942,580	7,326,050	5,427,300	25,625,720
1987-88	7,921,600	4,975,280	7,289,910	5,361,120	25,547,910
1988-89	7,925,660	5,007,330	7,281,900	5,269,860	25,484,750
1989-90	7,925,020	5,045,090	7,260,360	5,239,430	25,469,890
1990-91	7,962,250	5,142,020	7,271,920	5,249,010	25,625,200
1991-92	8,056,960	5,261,270	7,328,200	5,301,040	25,947,470
1992-93	8,141,430	5,375,110	7,375,680	5,362,220	26,254,440
1993-94	8,241,660	5,489,840	7,412,410	5,442,080	26,585,990
1994-95	8,348,590	5,606,150	7,464,710	5,541,150	26,960,590

Public High School Graduates
by Region
1985-86 to 1994-95

	South/ Southcentral	West	Northcentral	Northeast	TOTAL
1985-86	511,790	317,960	574,040	452,370	1,856,150
1986-87	528,450	328,500	572,700	451,120	1,880,760
1987-88	547,560	342,560	588,780	455,680	1,934,570
1988-89	545,560	330,250	574,920	431,470	1,882,200
1989-90	509,090	301,350	529,730	392,630	1,732,810
1990-91	486,570	289,050	499,760	367,350	1,642,730
1991-92	478,050	289,890	491,760	357,960	1,617,650
1992-93	476,850	293,330	500,670	351,820	1,622,660
1993-94	468,080	298,910	491,990	346,570	1,605,550
1994-95	484,810	314,100	513,860	356,620	1,669,380

The detail may not add to the totals due to rounding.
All numbers are rounded to the nearest tenth.

White non-Latinos graduate at a significantly higher rate than Latinos, African-Americans, and American Indians/Alaskan Natives. Eight percent of White non-Latino 10th graders in 1980 had failed to receive a diploma or its equivalent six years later, compared with 11 percent of African-Americans, 18 percent of Latinos, and 27 percent of American Indians/Alaskan Natives. Asians/Pacific Islanders had the lowest drop-out rate (2 percent) (U.S. Department of Education, 1989a).

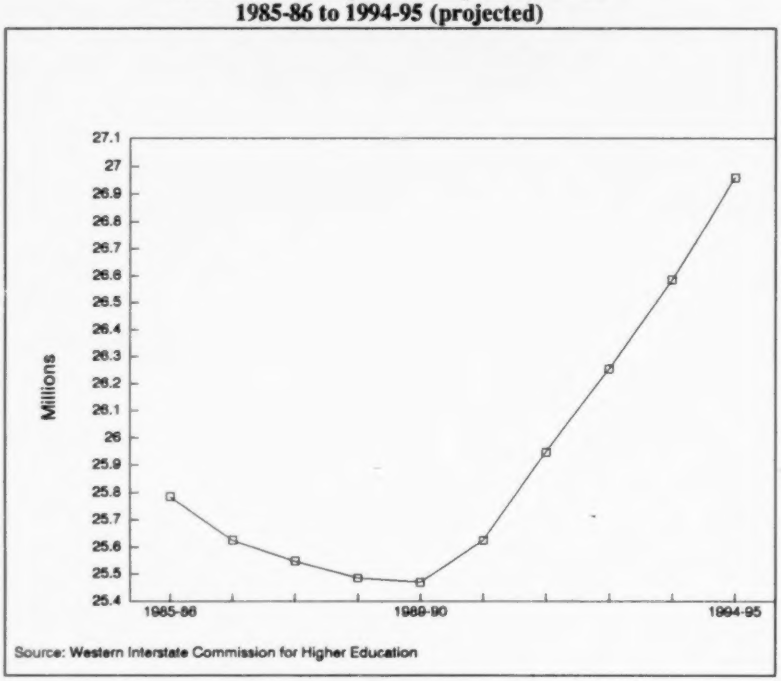
Furthermore, the percent of young adults (16-to-24-years-old) in 1989 who were high school drop-outs was significantly less for White non-Latinos (9.4 percent) than for African-Americans (14 percent) or Latinos (33 percent). While drop-out rates for White non-Latinos are lower than for all groups except Asians/ Pacific Islanders, they make up the majority of all drop-outs. White non-Latinos made up an estimated 81 percent of all drop-outs between 16 and 24 years of age in 1989 (U.S. Department of Education, 1989a and 1990b).

Public High School Graduates. Although graduation rates for White non-Latinos are high, declines in the White non-Latino population are affecting the racial/ethnic make up of high school graduating classes. White non-Latinos made up 78 percent of all high school graduates in 1986; by 1995 they are expected to make up approximately 72 percent of graduates.

This change is due to corresponding declines in the number of White non-Latino graduates and increases in the number of non-White/Latino graduates during this period. At the low point in 1994, the number of White non-Latino graduates is expected to be 250,000 (or 14 percent) below the 1986 level. However, the number of White non-Latino graduates is expected to pick up again between 1994 and 1995, increasing by a projected 64,000 graduates in just one year (See Figure 19). Meanwhile, the number of non-White/Latino graduates is expected to increase by more than 19 percent, or approximately 103,000 graduates between 1986 and 1995.

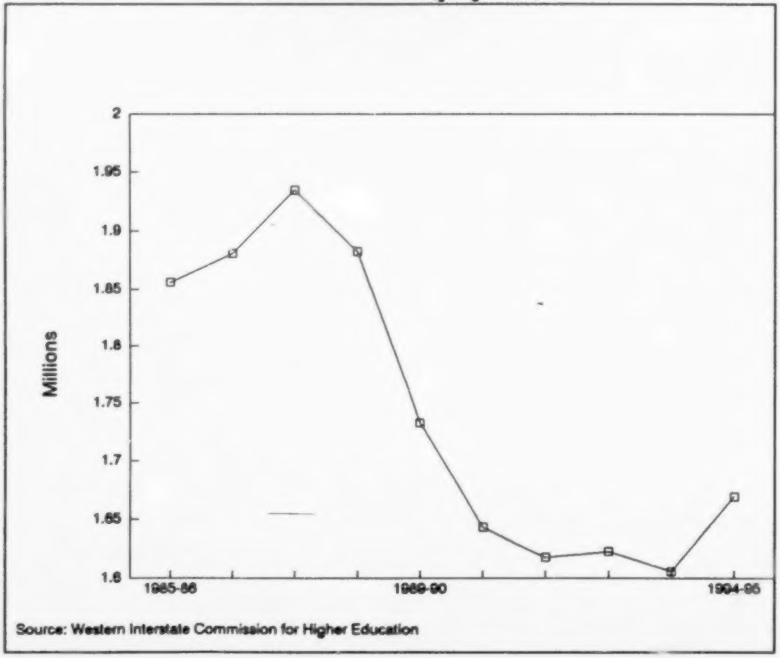
This decline will not be uniform across the states. The number of White non-Latino graduates are projected to increase in 13 states: Alaska, Arizona, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Utah. The largest increases are expected in Utah (42.4 percent), and Nevada (28.1 percent). Each of the eleven remaining states can expect increases under 12 percent.

Figure 18
White non-Latino
Public Elementary/Secondary Enrollments
1985-86 to 1994-95 (projected)



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

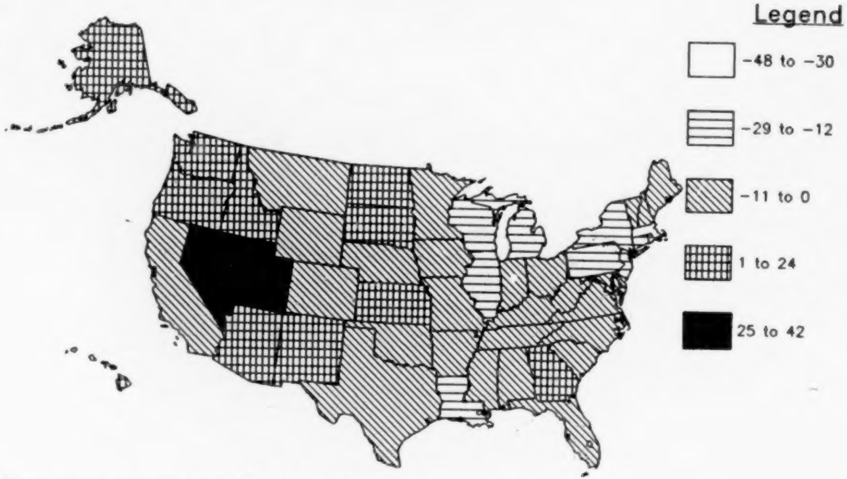
Figure 19
White non-Latino
Public High School Graduates
1985-86 to 1994-95 (projected)



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Map 14
White non-Latino Public High School Graduates

Percent Change 1986 to 1995



Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

Nine of the 13 states expecting increases are in the West. Increases in these states partially offset declines in the remaining four western states. Consequently, the number of White non-Latino, public high school graduates in the West are expected to decline only slightly (1.2 percent) between 1986 and 1995, compared with more substantial decreases in the South/Southcentral (5.3), Northcentral (10.5), and Northeast (21.2) regions. All of the states in the Northeast are projected to lose White non-Latino high school graduates between 1986 and 1995, with the largest declines in the District of Columbia (48 percent) and Massachusetts (31 percent).

White Non-Latinos in Higher Education

Although the number of White non-Latino high school graduates is on the decline, White non-Latinos will remain the majority of new college entrants throughout the decade. This is due to the overall size of the White non-Latino population as a whole in relation to other racial/ethnic groups, and to the significantly higher graduation and college-going rates of White non-Latinos. In 1988, 71 of every 100 White[8] 18-year-olds graduated from high school. Of those who graduate approximately 61 percent (or 43) can be expected to enter college (U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1990c). Moreover, the majority of White non-Latino students will enter four-year institutions of higher education. Fifty-two percent of all White non-Latino first-time college freshmen in 1988 were in four-year institutions.

White non-Latinos are represented to a significantly higher degree at all levels of the educational system than would be expected from their representation in the population. Although White non-Latinos were less than 72 percent of the 18-to-24-year-old population in 1990, they were 77 percent of all high school graduates in 1988, 80 percent of first-time college freshmen in four-year institutions, and 76 percent of first-time college freshmen in two-year institutions (See Table 13).

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[8] Data for White non-Latinos are not available. These data include both White Latinos and non-Latinos.

Table 13
White non-Latinos as a Percent of:

	1988 High School Graduates	Fall 1988 First-Time Freshmen		Fall 1988 Undergraduates		1990 Population 18 to 24 Years
		Four-Year	Two-Year	Four-Year	Two-Year	
Alabama	68.2	69.9	77.2	76.0	78.3	69.2
Alaska	70.7	74.3	66.7	82.5	85.1	69.9
Arizona	71.8	82.4	76.1	82.8	77.2	67.7
Arkansas	79.2	81.5	77.6	82.3	83.0	77.7
California	60.3	59.9	58.5	64.1	63.3	54.1
Colorado	81.9	84.2	79.1	86.5	82.8	76.3
Connecticut	85.0	85.2	79.8	88.6	83.4	79.2
Delaware	74.7	83.3	78.0	86.1	81.6	74.9
District of Columbia	2.7	47.3	–	44.0	–	25.9
Florida	72.3	71.4	74.1	74.[illegible]	74.9	69.2
Georgia	64.4	72.1	78.2	76.0	75.9	66.3
Hawaii	21.3	29.3	21.3	31.2	25.4	29.6
Idaho	94.5	94.4	93.3	93.9	94.1	87.1
Illinois	77.1	77.3	78.5	79.2	71.9	70.7
Indiana	89.8	90.4	86.7	90.6	88.4	84.6
Iowa	96.2	92.7	94.3	92.6	95.0	90.6
Kansas	88.8	88.6	84.6	88.6	88.7	83.5
Kentucky	91.5	91.1	90.2	92.0	91.3	86.6
Louisiana	60.9	66.5	65.4	69.5	67.4	62.1
Maine	98.6	96.4	97.7	97.4	98.7	92.6
Maryland	67.7	70.3	72.1	74.3	76.5	65.7
Massachusetts	89.2	84.8	81.8	86.3	85.3	82.9
Michigan	84.3	84.5	83.5	85.3	85.1	77.8
Minnesota	94.8	93.8	94.3	94.5	94.9	88.6
Mississippi	51.3	58.4	71.9	66.7	72.5	59.6
Missouri	87.1	89.3	85.0	89.0	86.0	82.1
Montana	95.2	94.9	70.4	94.0	65.8	86.8
Nebraska	93.5	94.1	94.2	93.9	93.8	87.4
Nevada	82.1	83.8	81.8	85.5	83.3	71.6
New Hampshire	98.8	93.6	97.6	94.7	98.1	91.9
New Jersey	77.3	71.3	70.5	77.1	76.1	69.9
New Mexico	48.7	61.7	51.4	65.5	57.8	47.7
New York	75.7	71.6	73.9	74.8	79.5	65.4
North Carolina	71.5	74.6	79.0	77.2	79.1	70.9
North Dakota	93.6	94.5	88.1	94.6	85.3	89.0
Ohio	87.4	89.6	91.5	89.3	89.2	82.3
Oklahoma	79.6	81.8	82.7	82.1	83.8	76.5
Oregon	91.2	87.2	90.0	86.8	91.9	85.7
Pennsylvania	88.4	89.1	87.5	90.2	86.4	82.9
Rhode Island	93.3	89.8	89.1	92.0	90.4	84.4
South Carolina	61.3	76.6	74.3	78.5	73.7	64.8
South Dakota	95.2	90.9	62.2	91.3	66.2	86.2
Tennessee	80.6	80.3	82.3	82.4	83.4	78.0
Texas	61.4	69.9	66.6	72.4	67.4	57.2
Utah	93.7	94.5	91.6	92.6	90.6	86.2
Vermont	98.9	93.9	97.6	95.6	97.5	92.7
Virginia	75.6	75.0	81.2	78.4	81.9	71.8
Washington	87.6	84.8	86.6	84.9	88.3	82.0
West Virginia	96.1	93.0	96.5	93.4	96.5	90.5
Wisconsin	93.1	92.2	95.2	92.8	91.4	86.2
Wyoming	92.7	93.1	92.2	92.5	94.1	86.0
United States	**77.2**	**79.6**	**76.1**	**81.1**	**76.2**	**71.5**

Sources: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education, National Center for Education Statistics, and U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Methodology

Projections for each state are based on the cohort survival method. This method projects enrollments and graduates by measuring the retention of birth cohorts from one grade level to the next. State education agencies supplied historical data on elementary/secondary enrollments by grade and high school graduates by race/ethnicity. Resident live birth data were taken from the National Center for Health Statistics *Natality* Series.

The survival of a given cohort as it progresses through school is affected by a variety of factors (e.g., migration, mortality, non-promotion, and persistence in high school). The size of non-White/Latino cohorts is affected more by these factors than is the White non-Latino cohort. Nevertheless, the relative size of each racial/ethnic cohort is directly related to the number of births. The birth of a relatively large number of babies in a given year will result in large first grade enrollments six years later, and graduating classes 18 years later.

Expected increases in the representation of Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaskan Native, African-American, and Latino high school graduates are directly related to increases in the number of babies born. The number of White non-Latino babies born each year increased less than 1 percent between 1981 and 1988, while the number of babies born each year to Asians/Pacific Islanders (53 percent), Latinos (31 percent), American Indians/Alaskan Natives (23 percent), and African-Americans (14 percent) increased dramatically (See Figure 20). As a consequence, while White non-Latinos made up 65 percent of all babies born in 1981, they represented only 62 percent of babies born in 1988.

Table 14
States Collecting Birth Statistics
by Latino Origin
1988

Alabama
Arizona
Arkansas
California
Colorado
Connecticut
District of Columbia
Florida
Georgia
Hawaii
Illinois
Indiana
Kansas
Kentucky
Maine
Massachusetts
Mississippi
Montana
Nebraska
Nevada
New Jersey
New Mexico
New York
North Carolina
North Dakota
Ohio
Tennessee
Texas
Utah
Washington
Wyoming

Source: National Center for Health Statistics

Availability of Birth Data

Resident live birth data by race/ethnicity are taken from the National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS) Natality series from 1981 through 1988. Data by race are available for all 50 states and the District of Columbia. However, birth data by Latino origin are not available from every state. Only 22 states reported births by Latino origin for 1981, the first year for which NCHS reported these data. Data on births by Latino origin were available from 22 states and the District of Columbia for 1987, and for 30 states and the District of Columbia for 1988 (see Table 14).[9]

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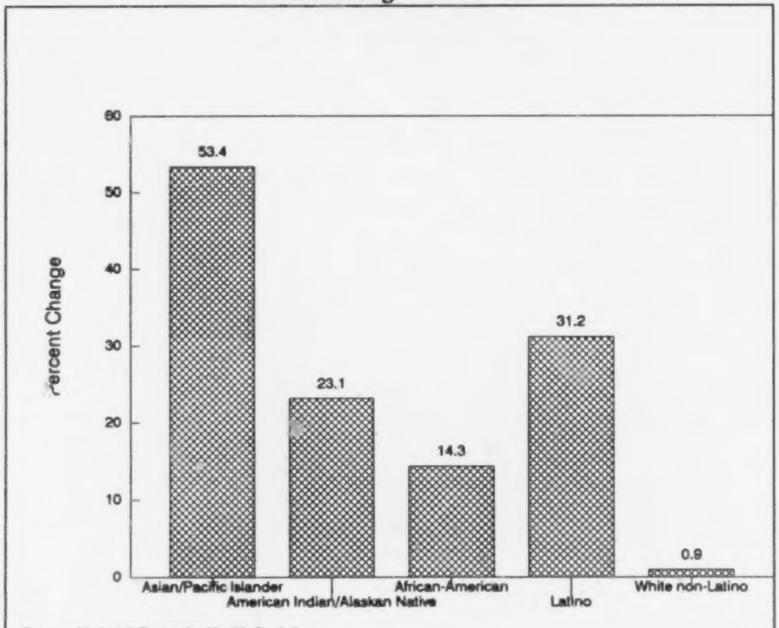
[9] NCHS collected birth data by Latino origin from 49 states and the District of Columbia in 1990. New Hampshire is the only state from which they did not receive these data.

Fortunately, the states reporting data by Latino origin from 1981 through 1988 are those with the largest Latino populations. The 31 states collecting these data in 1988 account for 93 percent of the nation's Latino population. Total state births were used to generate projections for Latino enrollments and high school graduates for those states in which births by Latino origin were not available.

Because of changes in data collection procedures, consistent birth data are not available prior to 1981. Projections for all racial/ethnic groups are based on births from 1981 forward.

Figure 20
Births by Race/Ethnicity
Percent Change 1981 to 1988



Source: National Center for Health Statistics

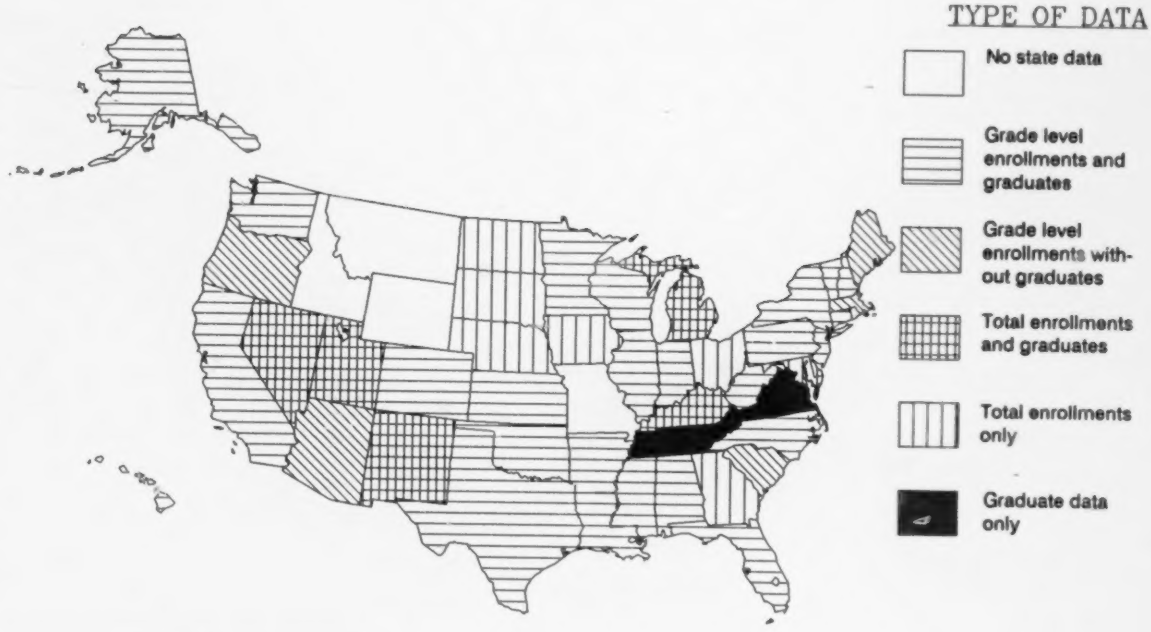
The National Center for Health Statistics places individual births in a racial/ethnic category based on the racial/ethnic identification of the parents. Babies born to parents from different racial/ethnic backgrounds are placed in a racial/ethnic category with their non-White/Latino parent.

Public Elementary/Secondary Enrollments and High School Graduates

Grade-by-grade enrollments and historical high school graduate data are collected annually from state education agencies. Grade-by-grade enrollments and high school graduates by race/ethnicity are currently available from 25 states. Five states and the District of Columbia collect grade-by-grade enrollment data by race/ethnicity but not data on high school graduates. An additional two states collect data by race/ethnicity on high school graduates only. Nine states report total enrollments and high school graduates by race/ethnicity, and five states report only total enrollments by race/ethnicity. Only four states could not supply any data on their elementary/secondary enrollments and high school graduates by race/ethnicity (See Map 15). Data for racial and ethnic enrollments by sex are available from only a few states. Therefore, it is not possible to provide an analysis of enrollment or high school graduate data by sex.

Projections. Projections of enrollments and high school graduates by race/ethnicity were generated for the 30 states and the District of Columbia from which grade-by-grade enrollments are available. The survival of each birth cohort, from first grade through graduation

Map 15
Type of Data Available by Race/Ethnicity


TYPE OF DATA
No state data
Grade level enrollments and graduates
Grade level enrollments without graduates
Total enrollments and graduates
Total enrollments only
Graduate data only

Source: Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education

is measured by progression ratios. The progression ratio represents the change between the number of students enrolled in a grade for a single year and those students who continued to the next grade the following year. If 100 percent of the students continued to the next grade, the progression ratio would equal 1.0. The projection ratio will vary from 1.0 to the extent enrollments are affected by migration, deaths, transfers in and out of the school system (i.e., from public to non-public schools and vice versa), persistence in high school, and non-promotion.

Historical progression ratios were analyzed to determine the most appropriate ratio for each transition. The projection ratios are constants based on a five-year smoothed average. (Smoothed averages place more weight on the final year of data, and minimize the effect of inconsistencies in the ratios for earlier years.) This procedure is consistent with standard statistical practices in cases where time series of historical data contain significant variations.

Five states and the District of Columbia collect grade-by-grade enrollments by race/ethnicity but not high school graduates. In these cases projections of high school graduates are based on the percent of 12th graders by race/ethnicity to all 12th graders, and the projected number of all high school graduates for the state.

Total enrollment numbers in this report are combined first through 12th grade enrollments, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs. They will not agree with the total enrollments by race/ethnicity reported by state education agencies to the extent these agencies include pre-kindergarten, kindergarten or postgraduates in their combined figures.

A more detailed description and explanation of the projection methodology applied to each racial/ethnic group in each state and the actual projection ratios used for each transition are included with the state and regional supplementary materials available from WICHE (see page ii). Examples of the state worksheets are provided in Appendix B.

Estimates. Estimates of total public enrollments and high school graduates through 1995 were calculated for the 20 states from which grade-by-grade enrollments by race/ethnicity are not available. Elementary/secondary enrollment and high school graduate projections for each state's total racial/ethnic population were generated using the cohort survival method.

Total enrollments by race/ethnicity from 1985-86 through 1994-95 were estimated in one of two ways. For the 14 states which report historical data on total enrollments by race/ethnicity, enrollment estimates and projections are based on trends in the percent of enrollments by race/ethnicity to all enrollments. Trends in the percent of enrollments by race/ethnicity to all enrollments were projected into the future. These ratios then were multiplied by the projected enrollments for the state. For example, the percent of Latino enrollments to all enrollments for 1985-86 through 1989-90 was calculated based on total enrollment data by race/ethnicity reported from the state education agency. This ratio was then analyzed and projection ratios through 1994-95 were calculated based on observed trends. These ratios were then multiplied by the projected number of total enrollments for the state to get the projected number of Latino enrollments. The same method was used where total enrollments by race/ethnicity were not available, but the ratio of enrollments by race/ethnicity to all enrollments was based on data from the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights, biennial Elementary/Secondary School Civil Rights Survey (DBS Corporation).

Estimates of high school graduates were derived in one of two ways. For two states, which do not report elementary/secondary enrollments by grade and race/ethnicity, but do report historical data on high school graduates by race/ethnicity, estimates are based on trends in the percent of high school graduates by race/ethnicity to all graduates. Trends in the ratio of graduates by race/ethnicity to all graduates were projected into the future. These ratios were then multiplied by the total number of projected high school graduates for the state. For those states which do not collect either enrollments by grade or high school graduates by race/ethnicity the same method was used, but the ratio of graduates by race/ethnicity to all graduates was based on data from the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Civil Rights' Elementary/Secondary School Civil Rights Survey.

Underlying Factors. Several underlying factors affect the progression of birth cohorts through the educational system. Non-promotion, persistence in high school, and migration have an impact on the actual number of graduates in any given year. When enrollments and graduates are aggregated to a national or regional level or to the population as a whole these factors do not have a significant impact on the relative size of different cohorts. However, these variables may have a noticeable impact on individual states and individual racial/ethnic groups.

Non-promotion, the practice of requiring students to repeat a grade, is most common from first to second grade. Typically, first grade enrollments are inflated, resulting in a larger progression ratio between birth and first grade. The effect of non-promotion on the size of individual cohorts is minimized by the movement of students among cohorts. That is, while some members of a cohort are lost due to non-promotion, students not promoted the previous year are promoted along with the current cohort.

Migration also has noticeable impacts. If migration were not a factor we would expect the number of students for a given birth cohort to change very little between second grade and sixth grade. During these years, non-promotion, dropouts, and mortality are of minor statistical significance. Because of the effect of transfers between public and non-public schools, migration cannot be accurately calculated when only public grade-by-grade enrollment data are available.

The effects of migration are compounded by attrition between tenth grade and graduation. Nationally, approximately 17 percent of students who were enrolled in tenth grade in 1980 failed to graduate with their class and 9 percent had failed to receive a diploma or its equivalent six years later. Graduation rates vary considerably across racial/ethnic groups. American Indian/Alaskan Native youth fail to complete high school at a higher rate than any other group. Of American Indians/Alaskan Natives enrolled in tenth grade in 1980, 27 percent had failed to graduate six years later, compared with 18 percent of Latinos, 11 percent of African-Americans, 8 percent of White non-Latinos, and 2 percent of Asians/Pacific Islanders (U.S. Dept. of Education, 1989a).

Accuracy. All projections contain a margin of error. The goal of the cohort survival method is to minimize this error. Nevertheless, a variety of factors affect the accuracy of any given set of projections. These include the comparability and accuracy of historical data, errors in data entry, and the stability of historical trends.

Since estimating projection ratios depends on what is known about past progression ratios, errors and inconsistencies in the data have a significant effect on the accuracy of the final projections. In cases where changes in data collection procedures resulted in inconsistencies, projections were based on the years for which comparable data were available. All historical data were carefully proofed to avoid errors in entry.

Projections by race/ethnicity present special problems. The racial/ethnic data used in this study is based on self-reporting. Self-identification is the best method for determining membership in racial/ethnic groups, but it is not without problems. The degree to which individuals choose to identify with a particular racial/ethnic group can be affected by changes in the wording of questions on school registration forms or birth certificates, and/or by changes in the social and political climate which make identifying with a particular group more or less desirable. Changes in self-reporting may be a significant factor underlying population trends.

Special considerations affect counts of the American Indian/Alaskan Native population. Data based on self-reporting generally exceed official tribal membership counts. Persons who do not meet ancestral requirements for tribal membership may still identify themselves as of American Indian or Alaskan Native heritage.

As with all projection models, the cohort survival method tends to produce more accurate projections for years closest to the actual data. As we move farther into the future, trends are more likely to change and the margin of error increases. Due to problems with collecting comparable data by race/ethnicity, projections were generated for a relatively short time series, extending no more than five years from the last year of historical data (i.e., from 1989-90 to 1994-95).

Drop-out Rates

Drop-out rates can be calculated in several ways. Two types of drop-out rates are reported here: status and cohort rates.

Status rates are defined as the proportion of the population who have not completed high school and are not enrolled at a given point in time. The status rates reported here are based on the percent of the 16-to-24-year-old population who had not completed high school and were not enrolled in high school or college in October 1989. These data are from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, annual *School Enrollment - Social and Economic Characteristics* reported by the U.S. Department of Education in its annual study of drop-out rates (U.S. Department of Education, 1989a).

Cohort drop-out rates are measured by calculating the percent of 10th graders who fail to graduate with their peers. The data used in this report reflect the percent of 10th graders in 1980 who had failed to graduate six years later in 1986. These data are from the U.S. Department of Education's High School and Beyond Survey (U.S. Department of Education, 1990b).

Higher Education Enrollments

Data on higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity are available biennially from the U.S. Department of Education. Higher education enrollments by race/ethnicity for 1988 are drawn from the U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics' Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS) Fall Enrollment Survey. Comparisons with enrollments prior to 1986 are from the Higher Education General Information System Fall Enrollment Survey (HEGIS) which was replaced by IPEDS in 1986.

Population Data

Data on the 1990 population by race/ethnicity are taken from the U.S. Bureau of the Census Public Law Data. The percent of the 18-to-24-year-old population by race/ethnicity is an estimate based on U.S. Bureau of the Census unpublished ratios of the 18-to-24-year-old population by race/ethnicity for 1989 and the total 1990 population by race/ethnicity and state.

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Elementary/Secondary Enrollments and High School Graduates by Race/Ethnicity and State

Table 15
African-American
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Alabama		Alaska		Arizona		Arkansas		California		Colorado	
	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates
1980-81							95,558	6,106			22,499	
1981-82					19,749		94,748	6,138			22,973	
1982-83					19,504		94,026	6,337			23,009	
1983-84					19,710		94,323	6,133			22,903	
1984-85					20,322	1,004	93,748	5,959	370,204	19,013	23,182	
1985-86	229,083	12,549	3,322	180	21,162	887	93,605	5,489	371,304	18,387	23,951	1,197
1986-87	246,696	13,146	4,197	187	22,406	1,132	94,895	5,495	373,126	18,809	24,718	1,239
1987-88	246,494	13,563	3,834	194	23,161	1,183	95,227	5,548	376,789	19,247	25,596	1,426
1988-89	235,867	13,417	4,193	185	24,429	1,221	96,153	5,707	378,703	18,485	26,017	1,507
1989-90	235,201	13,125	4,417	205	25,369	1,209	96,328	5,502	383,232	16,682	26,262	1,387
1990-91	235,296	12,991	4,652	206	26,586	1,262	97,009	5,689	394,493	15,991	26,967	1,391
1991-92	235,083	12,720	4,956	199	27,803	1,285	97,449	5,359	407,241	16,198	27,788	1,277
1992-93	235,417	12,592	5,317	216	29,163	1,285	98,064	5,613	421,189	16,951	28,937	1,396
1993-94	235,521	12,930	5,602	253	30,707	1,332	98,288	5,710	436,206	17,060	30,137	1,414
1994-95	236,082	12,986	5,905	287	32,371	1,372	98,748	5,863	452,947	17,801	31,314	1,484

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on African-American 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of African-American graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Alabama, Alaska**: Historical enrollment and graduate data prior to 1988-89 are estimates.

Table 15
African-American
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Connecticut		Delaware		District of Columbia		Florida		Georgia		Hawaii	
	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates
1980-81	51,213				79,374		324,354	15,777			1,980	75
1981-82	51,357				75,225		322,967	17,273			2,202	78
1982-83	50,343				72,582		321,757	16,895			2,564	98
1983-84	50,075	3,192			72,379		325,117	17,188			2,738	99
1984-85	49,592	3,119			70,848	3,781	326,522	15,836			2,908	100
1985-86	49,498	3,031	23,017	1,424	69,641	3,652	334,108	16,034	349,515	20,428	3,014	104
1986-87	49,692	2,959	23,306	1,431	68,579	3,612	341,182	15,270	374,796	20,751	3,310	107
1987-88	49,870	3,037	23,464	1,434	68,439	3,610	352,486	16,248	378,459	21,355	3,528	138
1988-89	50,013	2,904	23,750	1,469	65,[illegible]1	3,289	364,891	17,710	390,614	21,415	3,634	152
1989-90	50,814	2,758	24,273	1,354	63,352	3,105	380,188	17,919	394,368	18,952	3,841	139
1990-91	51,962	2,643	24,705	1,260	63,758	3,014	391,846	17,751	410,590	20,084	4,104	180
1991-92	53,250	2,487	25,418	1,274	64,449	3,095	406,056	17,604	419,002	19,743	4,354	172
1992-93	54,986	2,5[illegible]7	26,142	1,312	65,611	2,689	420,940	18,582	437,617	19,870	4,545	190
1993-94	56,890	2,600	26,868	1,310	66,896	2,630	437,221	17,960	448,841	19,806	4,753	195
1994-95	59,299	2,691	27,711	1,374	68,823	2,571	456,314	18,324	470,898	20,670	4,946	218

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on African-American 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of African-American graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

Table 15
African-American
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Idaho		Illinois		Indiana		Iowa		Kansas		Kentucky	
	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)
1980-81			329,997		97,940							
1981-82			367,871		97,309							
1982-83			363,012		96,456							
1983-84			362,724		96,353							
1984-85			361,520		95,666							
1985-86	831	22	362,675	17,751	95,197	4,973	11,238	687	24,751	1,656	54,919	3,149
1986-87	568	23	365,714	17,737	95,326	4,745	11,136	692	28,168	1,688	54,611	3,015
1987-88	568	23	363,006	18,641	95,914	5,323	11,512	705	26,409	1,677	55,228	3,140
1988-89	800	23	357,744	19,143	96,385	5,325	11,469	688	30,617	1,841	54,590	3,231
1989-90	806	23	352,190	18,092	97,079	5,026	11,961	643	31,193	1,700	54,637	3,099
1990-91	806	22	349,696	17,085	97,347	4,766	12,230	586	31,856	1,643	54,969	2,868
1991-92	805	23	348,697	15,747	98,084	4,490	12,274	585	32,560	1,611	55,193	2,732
1992-93	796	23	348,930	16,801	98,882	5,008	12,698	612	33,473	1,700	55,429	2,818
1993-94	787	24	349,742	16,329	98,932	4,762	12,621	604	34,310	1,744	55,502	2,810
1994-95	777	25	352,434	16,865	100,657	5,026	12,998	628	35,226	1,905	55,535	2,962

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on African-American 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of African-American graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Kansas**: Enrollment data prior to 1988-89 are estimates.

Table 15
African-American
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Louisiana		Maine		Maryland		Massachusetts		Michigan		Minnesota	
	Total Enrollment	**High School Graduates**	**Total Enrollment**	**High School Graduates†**	**Total Enrollment (est.)**	**High School Graduates (est.)**	**Total Enrollment**	**High School Graduates†**	**Total Enrollment** (est.)**	**High School Graduates‡ (est.)**	**Total Enrollment**	**High School Graduates**
1980-81	307,422	16,434	602				55,360				14,151	609
1981-82	304,181	16,865	538				53,929				14,390	683
1982-83	303,257	14,734	543				53,895				14,871	583
1983-84	304,561	15,292	582				52,877				15,009	629
1984-85	305,763	15,384	622	33			52,151	3,405			15,677	642
1985-86	306,677	14,660	639	34	197,085	12,905	52,443	3,271	256,220	12,809	16,969	605
1986-87	307,080	14,824	737	47	198,422	12,741	52,728	3,192	253,901	11,623	18,091	743
1987-88	306,575	14,247	756	42	200,470	13,036	53,525	3,184	250,845	12,730	19,310	915
1988-89	310,377	13,910	876	50	202,366	12,654	54,275	3,345	246,427	13,339	20,401	1,016
1989-90	313,555	14,192	889	38	206,297	11,612	56,023	3,210	241,209	11,703	21,758	891
1990-91	315,330	13,742	967	52	211,989	10,840	57,547	3,095	245,868	11,036	23,276	870
1991-92	318,319	13,408	999	52	219,574	10,600	59,576	3,237	247,864	10,845	25,144	960
1992-93	320,565	14,095	1,057	48	227,977	10,675	62,105	3,060	250,123	10,792	27,129	987
1993-94	320,727	14,083	1,137	48	237,287	10,629	65,752	3,283	252,964	10,487	29,536	1,084
1994-95	320,903	14,828	1,228	80	247,632	11,438	70,018	3,313	255,978	10,807	32,241	1,127

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on African-American 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of African-American graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

Table 15
African-American
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Mississippi		Missouri		Montana		Nebraska		Nevada		New Hampshire	
	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates*** (est.)	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***
1980-81												
1981-82												
1982-83												
1983-84												
1984-85												
1985-86	231,641	12,137	99,490	5,695	707	32	12,228	554	15,129	685	951	36
1986-87	257,854	12,652	109,762	5,885	435	33	12,268	563	15,488	804	1,124	36
1987-88	259,174	13,471	110,119	5,940	433	34	12,531	568	16,084	718	1,140	38
1988-89	240,663	12,997	109,546	6,015	511	34	12,660	581	16,729	752	1,294	37
1989-90	233,579	11,922	109,924	5,611	506	31	13,018	554	17,056	708	1,353	78
1990-91	233,992	11,590	110,705	5,339	506	29	13,207	512	17,531	705	1,329	82
1991-92	234,486	11,381	112,234	5,298	503	30	13,434	518	18,113	724	1,375	89
1992-93	234,413	11,347	113,576	5,389	497	31	13,626	537	18,720	745	1,385	86
1993-94	234,046	11,515	114,749	5,297	490	30	13,730	517	19,372	785	1,436	77
1994-95	234,170	12,246	116,176	5,601	482	31	13,900	540	20,125	852	1,484	80

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on African-American 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of African-American graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Mississippi, New Hampshire:** Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1989-90 are estimates. Enrollment data for 1989-90 and 1990-91 are actuals. Graduate data for 1990 are estimates based on African-American 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for that year. **Nevada:** Graduate data prior to 1988 are estimates.

Table 15
African-American
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	New Jersey		New Mexico		New York		North Carolina		North Dakota		Ohio	
	Total Enrollment***	**High School Graduates*****	**Total Enrollment*** (est.)**	**High School Graduates‡ (est.)**	**Total Enrollment**	**High School Graduates**	**Total Enrollment**	**High School Graduates**	**Total Enrollment** (est.)**	**High School Graduates (est.)**	**Total Enrollment** (est.)**	**High School Graduates (est.)**
1980-81					489,341							
1981-82					478,336		313,822					
1982-83					471,387		307,701					
1983-84					470,377		304,992					
1984-85					469,361	22,345	302,440					
1985-86	191,020	11,130	6,069	282	468,749	21,406	300,292	18,477	626	26	232,441	13,396
1986-87	177,043	11,034	6,642	312	469,518	21,617	299,853	17,593	635	27	234,681	13,571
1987-88	174,304	10,944	6,757	304	472,766	21,995	300,002	18,050	690	29	237,214	13,950
1988-89	182,181	10,590	6,240	315	469,534	20,714	299,743	18,944	699	28	236,395	14,010
1989-90	181,512	9,766	6,318	315	468,701	20,132	299,070	17,938	653	26	234,689	12,810
1990-91	183,910	9,600	6,911	321	474,625	18,513	298,516	17,835	655	26	235,989	12,030
1991-92	185,847	8,927	7,052	330	484,499	18,143	299,406	16,896	653	25	238,990	11,707
1992-93	188,627	9,103	7,156	337	496,117	18,752	302,210	17,490	649	25	241,933	12,021
1993-94	192,060	8,935	7,254	333	509,432	19,304	305,492	16,559	641	25	244,650	11,691
1994-95	196,155	9,370	7,347	346	524,897	19,948	311,505	17,119	633	26	248,009	12,083

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on African-American 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of African-American graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **New Jersey**: Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1988-89 are estimates. Graduate data for 1990 are an estimate based on African-American 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for that year. **New Mexico**: Actual total (kindergarten to 12th grade) enrollments for 1989-90 have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments. Enrollment data prior to 1989-90 are estimates.

Table 15
African-American
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Oklahoma		Oregon		Pennsylvania		Rhode Island		South Carolina		South Dakota	
	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)
1980-81	48,904		8,351		224,220	12,560			245,602			
1981-82	48,718		8,865		215,725	12,366			243,176			
1982-83	49,111		8,872		209,865	11,862			240,108			
1983-84	49,221		8,765		207,296	11,860			238,410			
1984-85	50,681		8,894	470	203,762	11,382			236,991	14,411		
1985-86	50,541	2,967	9,187	405	203,275	11,296	6,922	301	236,875	13,701	515	14
1986-87	51,642	2,996	9,478	484	203,263	10,672	6,966	297	239,155	12,982	609	14
1987-88	52,323	3,207	9,713	528	202,569	11,491	7,142	299	241,149	13,587	625	15
1988-89	52,111	3,281	9,924	527	200,792	10,433	7,201	289	242,220	14,335	653	14
1989-90	51,865	2,924	10,113	477	200,798	9,516	7,539	265	242,336	13,200	670	14
1990-91	52,545	2,790	10,297	491	202,765	9,043	7,893	250	243,538	12,530	711	13
1991-92	53,372	2,815	10,546	511	207,296	8,417	8,279	251	246,127	12,166	736	13
1992-93	54,154	2,639	10,752	536	213,995	9,431	8,699	241	249,237	12,995	765	13
1993-94	54,905	2,734	10,973	489	220,084	8,935	9,188	243	251,632	12,187	790	14
1994-95	55,656	2,902	11,311	547	227,493	9,312	9,688	253	256,088	12,967	801	14

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on African-American 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of African-American graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Oklahoma**: Graduate data prior to 1989 are estimates based on African-American 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for each year.

Table 15
African-American
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Tennessee		Texas		Utah		Vermont		Virginia	
	Total Enrollment (est.)	**High School Graduates‡ (est.)**	**Total Enrollment**	**High School Graduates**	**Total Enrollment** (est.)**	**High School Graduates‡ (est.)**	**Total Enrollment*****	**High School Graduates*****	**Total Enrollment (est.)**	**High School Graduates‡ (est.)**
1980-81			399,199							
1981-82			400,963							
1982-83			400,298							
1983-84			401,076	23,895						
1984-85			402,964	22,555						
1985-86	156,659	8,487	407,931	21,754	2,031	75	306	13	211,825	13,362
1986-87	170,139	8,233	415,551	22,479	1,830	96	259	14	212,623	13,501
1987-88	171,330	9,035	421,232	22,728	1,935	103	395	15	212,693	13,575
1988-89	168,185	9,096	430,755	23,265	2,221	150	389	31	208,662	13,697
1989-90	167,877	8,494	435,160	26,431	2,202	92	435	26	208,997	12,925
1990-91	168,185	8,216	437,825	23,325	2,317	108	509	31	206,823	12,158
1991-92	169,497	8,172	445,592	22,882	2,199	112	560	44	210,663	12,053
1992-93	170,716	8,215	454,388	23,314	2,201	115	612	40	210,337	11,960
1993-94	172,297	7,863	463,080	22,970	2,193	124	677	42	215,247	11,784
1994-95	174,917	8,218	472,593	23,846	2,187	131	757	70	216,032	12,342

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on African-American 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of African-American graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Vermont**: Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1988-89 are estimates. Graduate data for 1989 and 1990 are based on African-American 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for each year.

Table 15
African-American
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Washington		West Virginia		Wisconsin		Wyoming		U.S. Total	
	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates
1980-81	21,525				46,227					
1981-82	23,242				46,387					
1982-83	23,635				47,170					
1983-84	24,259				48,681	2,171				
1984-85	24,723				50,571	1,986				
1985-86	25,877	1,285	13,735	764	52,841	2,153	879	34	5,889,610	316,350
1986-87	26,939	1,242	11,856	783	55,223	2,079	903	36	6,005,120	315,240
1987-88	28,403	1,429	11,625	783	57,284	2,302	888	37	6,041,990	325,820
1988-89	29,417	1,445	12,406	800	58,188	2,243	842	36	6,050,720	326,690
1989-90	30,167	1,284	11,729	787	59,084	2,219	833	35	6,071,430	311,150
1990-91	31,475	1,268	11,468	720	61,057	2,322	820	34	6,149,950	298,950
1991-92	33,013	1,291	11,356	724	63,612	2,204	807	34	6,252,190	291,460
1992-93	34,517	1,346	11,204	701	66,724	2,182	786	34	6,375,090	299,520
1993-94	36,147	1,393	11,076	690	70,214	2,122	755	32	6,499,840	295,780
1994-95	37,773	1,585	10,965	686	74,155	2,323	731	34	6,657,020	308,120

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on African-American 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of African-American graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Washington**: Graduate data for 1986 are an estimate based on African-American 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for that year. **West Virginia**: Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1989-90 are estimates. Enrollment data for 1989-90 and 1990-91 are actuals. Graduate data for 1990 are based on African-American 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total number of graduates for that year.

NOTE: U.S. totals are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Table 16
American Indian/Alaskan Native
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Alabama		Alaska		Arizona		Arkansas		California		Colorado	
	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates
1980-81							804	32			3,471	
1981-82					32,480		809	44			3,439	
1982-83					33,761		928	55			3,462	
1983-84					33,351		1,118	32			3,464	
1984-85					34,484	1,851	1,183	56	29,707	1,833	3,474	
1985-86	7,409	139	17,746	1,210	35,377	1,740	1,112	38	28,946	1,658	3,765	150
1986-87	3,485	146	24,505	1,261	36,646	1,856	1,009	56	30,147	1,729	3,799	164
1987-88	3,483	150	22,383	1,308	37,725	1,840	992	23	31,737	1,872	3,846	185
1988-89	3,598	182	20,593	1,040	39,836	1,914	688	59	33,174	1,929	4,033	203
1989-90	4,684	277	20,913	941	41,786	1,905	815	33	34,194	1,825	4,437	200
1990-91	6,077	288	21,470	947	43,756	2,032	841	39	35,904	1,869	4,683	191
1991-92	8,048	341	22,126	954	45,880	2,036	870	32	37,689	1,916	4,952	204
1992-93	10,707	350	22,683	936	48,008	2,055	891	32	39,371	1,970	5,186	227
1993-94	14,095	413	23,400	982	50,373	2,197	921	41	40,964	1,899	5,389	211
1994-95	18,502	589	24,033	1,017	52,809	2,416	968	47	42,787	2,105	5,587	244

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on American Indian/Alaskan Native 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of American Indian/Alaskan Native divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Alabama, Alaska**: Historical enrollment and graduate data prior to 1988-89 are estimates.

Table 16
American Indian/Alaskan Native
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Connecticut		Delaware		District of Columbia		Florida		Georgia		Hawaii	
	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates
1980-81	945				25		1,675	71			318	15
1981-82	1,052				22		1,778	118			327	18
1982-83	889				28		1,663	60			343	13
1983-84	773	28			29		1,642	70			378	16
1984-85	787	24			29	2	1,911	65			385	16
1985-86	829	27	114	5	33	1	2,221	69	438	10	413	18
1986-87	786	32	130	5	42	5	2,442	78	472	11	429	18
1987-88	764	30	114	5	37	2	2,522	103	476	10	447	23
1988-89	793	47	120	6	27	2	2,567	111	504	9	428	21
1989-90	805	33	164	5	21	3	2,739	104	509	9	495	18
1990-91	829	35	183	4	26	0	2,930	117	519	10	513	25
1991-92	824	36	189	4	20	0	3,136	105	529	10	526	22
1992-93	847	39	194	5	16	3	3,420	97	541	9	546	34
1993-94	904	32	199	5	14	0	3,814	116	555	9	557	27
1994-95	1,070	28	205	6	21	0	4,181	112	570	10	567	35

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on American Indian/Alaskan Native 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of American Indian/Alaskan Native divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

Table 16
American Indian/Alaskan Native
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Idaho		Illinois		Indiana		Iowa		Kansas		Kentucky	
	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)
1980-81			2,045		1,135							
1981-82			2,154		1,159							
1982-83			2,096		999							
1983-84			2,020		1,025							
1984-85			2,078		918							
1985-86	2,927	109	2,100	105	1,115	71	996	37	2,471	106	164	8
1986-87	2,869	110	2,065	136	1,076	142	1,124	38	2,147	111	161	6
1987-88	2,872	112	1,982	170	1,079	59	1,218	39	2,013	141	205	14
1988-89	3,403	114	2,008	130	1,050	87	1,260	38	2,784	137	224	9
1989-90	3,432	109	2,101	106	1,076	82	1,309	35	3,005	139	188	14
1990-91	3,429	107	2,159	100	1,137	99	1,310	32	3,258	151	275	11
1991-92	3,427	113	2,214	110	1,149	87	1,315	32	3,524	202	231	10
1992-93	3,386	114	2,246	130	1,194	129	1,751	34	3,748	212	230	11
1993-94	3,347	116	2,294	128	1,221	107	1,741	33	3,983	204	229	10
1994-95	3,305	119	2,326	119	1,279	87	1,733	34	4,253	232	228	11

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on American Indian/Alaskan Native 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of American Indian/Alaskan Native divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Kansas**: Enrollment data prior to 1988-89 are estimates.

Table 16
American Indian/Alaskan Native
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Louisiana		Maine		Maryland		Massachusetts		Michigan		Minnesota	
	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates
1980-81	2,672	86	723				1,122				9,982	500
1981-82	2,854	77	597				1,013				10,045	547
1982-83	2,765	66	574				989				9,633	506
1983-84	2,811	84	703				1,063				9,945	489
1984-85	2,827	90	658	36			999	57			10,194	468
1985-86	2,769	176	642	33	1,045	66	935	67	12,397	855	10,092	465
1986-87	2,782	106	671	33	1,094	65	997	66	12,914	776	10,392	459
1987-88	2,773	104	671	36	1,200	67	1,042	83	12,268	780	10,837	427
1988-89	2,797	111	730	34	1,308	65	991	91	11,803	1,016	10,919	438
1989-90	2,978	130	753	47	1,405	60	954	65	12,741	807	11,375	456
1990-91	3,023	118	761	30	1,439	56	955	70	12,389	761	11,791	452
1991-92	3,074	137	767	31	1,462	55	939	70	12,490	747	12,244	457
1992-93	3,131	140	794	35	1,511	55	957	65	12,603	745	12,754	460
1993-94	3,165	121	818	35	1,565	55	958	70	12,746	724	13,280	460
1994-95	3,204	136	841	39	1,626	59	985	58	12,898	745	13,619	475

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on American Indian/Alaskan Native 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of American Indian/Alaskan Native divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

Table 16
American Indian/Alaskan Native
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Mississippi		Missouri		Montana		Nebraska		Nevada		New Hampshire	
	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates*** (est.)	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***
1980-81												
1981-82												
1982-83												
1983-84												
1984-85												
1985-86	373	9	834	38	10,582	304	2,479	82	3,109	132	61	5
1986-87	273	9	1,211	40	8,527	314	2,531	83	3,282	155	98	5
1987-88	274	10	1,215	40	8,485	322	2,526	85	3,348	126	99	6
1988-89	465	10	962	41	11,205	326	2,553	85	3,563	151	162	6
1989-90	616	26	966	38	11,084	295	2,655	82	3,795	133	377	23
1990-91	628	26	973	36	11,082	280	2,691	76	3,893	133	388	18
1991-92	655	29	986	36	11,021	281	2,736	77	4,089	136	413	19
1992-93	652	23	998	36	10,899	292	2,770	80	4,298	140	458	10
1993-94	665	23	1,007	36	10,740	289	2,791	76	4,526	148	514	8
1994-95	689	34	1,020	38	10,551	296	2,820	80	4,786	161	577	5

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on American Indian/Alaskan Native 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of American Indian/Alaskan Native divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Mississippi, New Hampshire**: Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1989-90 are estimates. Enrollment data for 1989-90 and 1990-91 are actuals. Graduate data for 1990 are estimates based on American Indian/Alaskan Native 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for that year. **Nevada**: Graduate data prior to 1988 are estimates.

Table 16
American Indian/Alaskan Native
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	New Jersey		New Mexico		New York		North Carolina		North Dakota		Ohio	
—	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment*** (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)
1980-81					5,875							
1981-82					5,754		16,002					
1982-83					5,686		15,859					
1983-84					5,467		16,110					
1984-85					5,509	333	16,338					
1985-86	805	52	24,403	1,353	5,361	324	16,120	848	4,914	338	1,897	54
1986-87	1,095	95	24,852	1,375	5,387	328	15,977	747	5,148	347	1,618	54
1987-88	1,078	67	25,283	1,469	5,710	331	16,317	858	5,438	374	1,677	56
1988-89	1,077	55	29,227	1,489	6,410	464	15,949	788	5,623	358	1,712	56
1989-90	1,118	62	29,593	1,293	6,214	459	15,805	871	5,757	341	1,853	51
1990-91	1,150	71	26,792	1,318	6,199	473	15,543	817	5,958	337	1,786	49
1991-92	1,202	69	27,336	1,357	6,189	514	15,399	850	6,157	327	1,797	47
1992-93	1,245	79	27,740	1,388	6,130	437	15,238	848	6,337	330	1,808	48
1993-94	1,255	63	28,122	1,369	6,233	419	15,101	840	6,475	329	1,816	47
1994-95	1,293	70	28,481	1,423	6,444	420	15,113	840	6,601	342	1,830	48

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on American Indian/Alaskan Native 12th grade enrollments + all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of American Indian/Alaskan Native divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **New Jersey**: Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1988-89 are estimates. Graduate data for 1990 are an estimate based on American Indian/Alaskan Native 12th graders + all 12th graders × total graduates for that year. **New Mexico**: Actual total (kindergarten to 12th grade) enrollments for 1989-90 have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments. Enrollment data prior to 1989-90 are estimates.

Table 16
American Indian/Alaskan Native
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Oklahoma		Oregon		Pennsylvania		Rhode Island		South Carolina		South Dakota	
	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)
1980-81	60,035		7,268		1,304	45			613			
1981-82	56,780		7,080		1,173	53			568			
1982-83	56,674		7,045		1,227	53			543			
1983-84	55,343		7,187		1,292	70			581			
1984-85	56,986		7,173	392	1,231	67			638	25		
1985-86	58,105	3,335	7,131	400	1,125	51	355	18	740	30	9,488	310
1986-87	55,506	3,125	7,078	448	1,126	58	364	18	710	31	8,694	318
1987-88	56,536	3,174	6,968	435	1,135	54	431	18	816	43	9,301	331
1988-89	59,289	3,525	6,977	398	1,150	74	386	17	795	33	9,447	322
1989-90	60,241	3,147	7,557	416	1,260	61	436	16	906	55	9,616	309
1990-91	60,893	3,069	7,702	378	1,326	69	453	15	958	62	9,817	284
1991-92	61,759	2,942	7,884	428	1,387	67	438	15	1,003	46	10,120	287
1992-93	62,801	2,839	8,055	411	1,454	76	449	14	1,098	52	10,369	302
1993-94	63,831	2,893	8,245	431	1,517	71	463	14	1,159	64	10,585	310
1994-95	65,239	3,066	8,456	438	1,604	63	478	15	1,227	46	10,757	321

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on American Indian/Alaskan Native 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of American Indian/Alaskan Native divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Oklahoma**: Graduate data prior to 1989 are estimates based on American Indian/Alaskan Native 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for each year.

Table 16
American Indian/Alaskan Native
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Tennessee		Texas		Utah		Vermont		Virginia	
	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)
1980-81			3,996							
1981-82			3,898							
1982-83			4,004							
1983-84			4,009	227						
1984-85			4,052	243						
1985-86	262	12	4,416	196	5,545	261	100	13	795	75
1986-87	369	14	4,609	244	5,589	266	463	14	881	70
1987-88	371	12	4,757	259	5,590	265	151	14	881	77
1988-89	302	18	4,967	228	5,722	272	448	33	897	66
1989-90	302	15	5,151	273	6,008	270	483	36	899	60
1990-91	302	13	5,343	298	6,033	286	540	25	1,000	64
1991-92	304	13	5,435	266	5,981	298	601	40	1,018	64
1992-93	307	13	5,669	280	5,986	305	668	49	1,039	63
1993-94	309	13	5,959	313	5,966	331	730	36	1,063	62
1994-95	314	13	6,173	299	5,948	346	795	34	1,091	65

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on American Indian/Alaskan Native 12th grade enrollments + all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of American Indian/Alaskan Native divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Vermont**: Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1988-89 are estimates. Graduate data for 1989 and 1990 are based on American Indian/Alaskan Native 12th graders + all 12th graders × total graduates for each year.

Table 16
American Indian/Alaskan Native
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Washington		West Virginia		Wisconsin		Wyoming		U.S. Total	
	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates
1980-81	18,432				8,107					
1981-82	16,433				7,818					
1982-83	16,106				7,930					
1983-84	16,027				7,919	406				
1984-85	15,975				7,922	433				
1985-86	16,141	842	73	5	7,983	438	1,830	62	321,080	16,750
1986-87	16,666	750	73	5	8,156	435	1,907	66	324,370	16,820
1987-88	17,027	812	72	5	8,228	448	1,875	68	328,280	17,340
1988-89	17,359	850	93	5	8,700	483	1,525	68	342,600	18,010
1989-90	18,093	836	126	9	8,907	466	1,510	64	354,210	17,110
1990-91	18,589	812	139	21	9,167	444	1,485	62	360,490	17,080
1991-92	19,289	825	153	10	9,487	444	1,461	62	371,930	17,260
1992-93	19,936	857	181	16	9,862	458	1,424	62	384,590	17,400
1993-94	20,654	856	193	22	10,212	422	1,369	60	398,030	17,540
1994-95	21,585	909	208	22	10,615	478	1,324	62	413,620	18,660

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on American Indian/Alaskan Native 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of American Indian/Alaskan Native divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Washington**: Graduate data for 1986 are an estimate based on American Indian/Alaskan Native 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for that year. **West Virginia**: Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1989-90 are estimates. Enrollment data for 1989-90 and 1990-91 are actuals. Graduate data for 1990 are based on American Indian/Alaskan Native 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total number of graduates for that year.

NOTE: U.S. totals are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Table 17
Asian/Pacific Islander
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Alabama		Alaska		Arizona		Arkansas		California		Colorado	
	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates
1980-81							1,431	62			7,980	
1981-82					5,824		1,505	68			8,790	
1982-83					6,007		1,718	88			9,344	
1983-84					6,382		1,796	135			9,562	
1984-85					6,840	371	1,902	114	326,984	22,381	9,653	
1985-86	2,173	135	2,322	146	7,214	358	1,899	113	354,319	24,011	9,928	649
1986-87	2,446	142	3,190	151	8,009	434	2,031	106	380,991	25,839	10,578	714
1987-88	2,444	146	2,914	158	8,375	507	2,235	153	407,416	29,711	10,810	787
1988-89	3,057	176	3,410	192	8,795	573	2,293	150	431,133	29,906	11,230	791
1989-90	3,198	198	3,612	186	9,229	632	2,273	152	458,548	31,923	11,385	874
1990-91	3,319	213	3,882	217	9,709	648	2,309	174	493,122	33,244	11,561	850
1991-92	3,459	204	4,151	213	10,389	624	2,303	180	532,023	34,640	11,775	891
1992-93	3,637	200	4,433	229	11,017	603	2,302	191	572,896	36,489	11,946	880
1993-94	3,809	253	4,742	258	11,828	668	2,307	177	618,609	38,293	12,214	887
1994-95	3,961	242	5,049	261	12,792	702	2,339	173	671,300	39,696	12,538	836

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Asian/Pacific Islander 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Asian/Pacific Islander graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Alabama, Alaska**: Historical enrollment and graduate data prior to 1988-89 are estimates.

Table 17
Asian/Pacific Islander
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Connecticut		Delaware		District of Columbia		Florida		Georgia		Hawaii	
	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates
1980-81	4,260				552		10,884	534			109,328	9,164
1981-82	4,995				556		11,904	617			107,417	9,005
1982-83	5,570				570		12,983	720			106,904	8,431
1983-84	5,805	399			541		13,901	725			106,578	8,134
1984-85	6,302	389			617	19	15,376	888			106,546	7,847
1985-86	6,573	362	1,053	73	606	28	16,615	1,005	7,703	379	106,548	7,619
1986-87	7,150	417	1,119	74	682	30	18,433	1,131	7,806	385	105,769	7,977
1987-88	7,569	474	1,201	74	821	56	19,689	1,337	7,883	397	108,770	8,101
1988-89	8,142	527	1,242	76	777	36	21,437	1,566	9,274	398	109,327	7,943
1989-90	8,480	597	1,353	69	676	47	23,469	1,694	9,363	352	111,196	7,404
1990-91	8,856	559	1,464	66	673	38	25,336	1,839	10,890	373	112,933	7,374
1991-92	9,351	649	1,506	66	726	53	27,435	2,004	11,113	367	114,334	7,309
1992-93	9,866	649	1,645	68	762	35	29,751	2,009	12,768	369	115,846	7,473
1993-94	10,465	735	1,791	67	830	54	32,535	2,126	13,097	368	117,303	7,919
1994-95	10,951	635	1,847	71	869	37	35,801	2,237	14,830	384	118,666	8,069

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Asian/Pacific Islander 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Asian/Pacific Islander graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

Table 17
Asian/Pacific Islander
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Idaho		Illinois		Indiana		Iowa		Kansas		Kentucky	
	Total Enrollment (est.)	**High School Graduates (est.)**	**Total Enrollment**	**High School Graduates**	**Total Enrollment**	**High School Graduates**	**Total Enrollment** (est.)**	**High School Graduates (est.)**	**Total Enrollment*****	**High School Graduates**	**Total Enrollment** (est.)**	**High School Graduates‡ (est.)**
1980-81			26,967		4,172							
1981-82			30,947		4,530							
1982-83			32,744		4,708							
1983-84			33,420		4,743							
1984-85			35,101		4,876							
1985-86	2,019	131	36,821	2,305	4,937	324	4,848	331	5,405	294	2,011	142
1986-87	1,803	133	38,884	2,588	5,066	339	5,248	334	6,882	408	2,172	142
1987-88	1,805	135	40,354	2,945	5,150	410	5,079	340	6,451	415	2,166	170
1988-89	1,888	136	42,024	3,184	5,394	440	5,309	332	6,339	405	2,404	185
1989-90	1,905	132	43,571	3,333	5,535	433	5,600	310	6,437	478	2,444	226
1990-91	1,904	130	44,351	3,546	5,689	472	5,679	283	6,458	499	2,699	224
1991-92	1,902	136	44,651	3,643	5,830	469	6,137	283	6,440	493	2,826	231
1992-93	1,881	137	44,666	3,671	5,884	489	6,130	294	6,407	548	2,993	255
1993-94	1,858	140	46,234	3,819	6,001	444	6,093	292	6,320	529	3,093	272
1994-95	1,835	144	48,116	3,983	6,255	451	6,498	304	6,263	452	3,246	305

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Asian/Pacific Islander 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Asian/Pacific Islander graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Kansas**: Enrollment data prior to 1988-89 are estimates.

Table 17
Asian/Pacific Islander
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Louisiana		Maine		Maryland		Massachusetts		Michigan		Minnesota	
	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates
1980-81	3,262	175	555				9,612				9,693	397
1981-82	4,462	209	688				10,871				11.844	633
1982-83	7,613	274	690				12,341				12,624	821
1983-84	8,037	278	790				13,211				12,474	815
1984-85	8,349	378	854	50			14,526	862			13,292	795
1985-86	8,535	322	960	52	16,762	1,439	16,084	1,023	13,141	964	14,208	766
1986-87	8,444	422	950	60	17,692	1,421	17,597	1,096	13,632	874	15,184	965
1987-88	8,329	456	850	70	18,775	1,454	19,531	1,202	14,697	1,075	16,558	1,065
1988-89	8,431	440	954	69	19,857	1,411	21,984	1,449	15,339	1,095	17,980	1,184
1989-90	8,508	429	987	78	20,974	1,295	23,744	1,600	16,198	974	20,097	1,212
1990-91	8,519	433	1,001	78	22,365	1,209	25,994	1,816	17,154	919	21,672	1,376
1991-92	8,560	420	1,046	78	24,058	1,182	28,256	1,967	18,116	903	23,260	1,636
1992-93	8,590	461	1,093	94	25,819	1,190	30,818	1,863	19,251	898	24,656	1,782
1993-94	8,552	465	1,090	80	27,811	1,185	34,298	2,166	20,310	873	26,028	1,783
1994-95	8,513	435	1,129	78	30,003	1,275	38,695	2,191	21,403	899	27,876	1,755

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Asian/Pacific Islander 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments X total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Asian/Pacific Islander graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

Table 17
Asian/Pacific Islander
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Mississippi		Missouri		Montana		Nebraska		Nevada		New Hampshire	
	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates*** (est.)	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***
1980-81												
1981-82												
1982-83												
1983-84												
1984-85												
1985-86	671	88	3,940	342	1,040	67	1,961	192	4,772	278	917	40
1986-87	1,730	92	5,935	353	812	70	2,088	196	5,227	303	1,237	41
1987-88	1,739	97	5,955	357	808	71	2,158	197	5,583	360	1,254	44
1988-89	1,393	94	6,440	361	995	72	2,177	202	6,001	396	1,455	43
1989-90	1,977	111	6,461	338	983	65	2,420	192	6,231	364	1,604	108
1990-91	1,921	110	7,031	321	984	63	2,518	178	6,753	362	1,630	108
1991-92	1,869	95	7,128	318	978	62	2,637	180	7,196	372	1,702	116
1992-93	1,864	114	7,751	324	967	64	2,720	186	7,673	383	1,769	132
1993-94	1,857	102	7,831	318	954	64	2,815	180	8,215	404	1,833	130
1994-95	1,852	87	8,478	336	936	66	2,920	188	8,806	438	2,139	157

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Asian/Pacific Islander 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Asian/Pacific Islander graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Mississippi, New Hampshire**: Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1989-90 are estimates. Enrollment data for 1989-90 and 1990-91 are actuals. Graduate data for 1990 are estimates based on Asian/Pacific Islander 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for that year. **Nevada**: Graduate data prior to 1988 are estimates.

Table 17
Asian/Pacific Islander
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	New Jersey		New Mexico		New York		North Carolina		North Dakota		Ohio	
	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment*** (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)
1980-81					50,920							
1981-82					54,698		4,426					
1982-83					59,888		4,869					
1983-84					65,592		5,298					
1984-85					70,885	4,502	5,636					
1985-86	17,991	1,704	1,978	143	75,116	4,703	6,128	357	804	43	12,317	664
1986-87	27,254	1,930	2,224	150	80,796	5,240	6,482	379	804	44	13,099	673
1987-88	26,831	2,200	2,263	183	85,582	5,623	6,838	363	746	48	13,553	692
1988-89	37,877	2,451	2,596	178	90,169	6,183	7,530	506	738	45	13,880	695
1989-90	40,869	2,786	2,629	180	94,662	6,515	8,194	540	725	44	14,645	635
1990-91	44,375	2,916	2,923	195	99,873	6,898	8,780	593	751	43	15,267	596
1991-92	48,278	3,276	2,982	215	105,880	6,770	9,313	576	750	42	15,845	581
1992-93	52,379	3,606	3,278	233	112,948	7,497	9,939	690	744	42	16,600	596
1993-94	56,001	3,936	3,323	242	121,706	7,678	10,529	657	736	42	17,334	580
1994-95	61,398	4,152	3,625	266	132,889	8,201	11,217	733	727	43	17,964	599

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Asian/Pacific Islander 12th grade enrollments + all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Asian/Pacific Islander graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **New Jersey**: Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1988-89 are estimates. Graduate data for 1990 are an estimate based on Asian/Pacific Islander 12th graders + all 12th graders × total graduates for that year. **New Mexico**: Actual total (kindergarten to 12th grade) enrollments for 1989-90 have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments. Enrollment data prior to 1989-90 are estimates.

Table 17
Asian/Pacific Islander
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Oklahoma		Oregon		Pennsylvania		Rhode Island		South Carolina		South Dakota	
	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)
1980-81	4,335		9,247		13,288	602			2,374			
1981-82	5,269		11,403		15,002	875			2,611			
1982-83	5,580		10,984		15,919	953			2,721			
1983-84	5,983		10,813		16,757	977			2,731			
1984-85	6,115		10,998	744	17,085	1,042			2,885	158		
1985-86	5,907	414	11,059	799	18,413	1,115	2,669	127	3,063	162	710	25
1986-87	6,117	403	11,241	820	19,843	1,370	2,966	125	3,229	177	739	25
1987-88	5,938	411	11,401	906	21,279	1,451	3,183	126	3,321	249	767	26
1988-89	5,834	473	11,320	815	22,685	1,660	3,480	122	3,514	233	808	26
1989-90	5,885	472	12,179	921	23,739	1,738	3,719	112	3,720	286	767	24
1990-91	5,800	485	12,231	961	24,925	1,783	3,784	105	3,793	280	806	23
1991-92	5,722	446	12,237	983	26,106	1,933	4,077	105	3,918	297	795	23
1992-93	5,626	428	12,253	952	27,317	1,981	4,401	101	4,060	328	800	24
1993-94	5,595	461	12,318	930	28,822	1,991	4,765	102	4,125	305	802	25
1994-95	5,504	393	12,464	888	30,628	2,037	5,145	106	4,262	342	801	26

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Asian/Pacific Islander 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Asian/Pacific Islander graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** Oklahoma: Graduate data prior to 1989 are estimates based on Asian/Pacific Islander 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for each year.

Table 17
Asian/Pacific Islander
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Tennessee		Texas		Utah		Vermont		Virginia	
	Total Enrollment (est.)	**High School Graduates‡ (est.)**	**Total Enrollment**	**High School Graduates**	**Total Enrollment** (est.)**	**High School Graduates‡ (est.)**	**Total Enrollment*****	**High School Graduates*****	**Total Enrollment (est.)**	**High School Graduates‡ (est.)**
1980-81			27,700							
1981-82			33,470							
1982-83			39,809							
1983-84			43,057	2,384						
1984-85			46,105	2,562						
1985-86	3,728	190	49,421	3,005	6,610	330	386	32	23,446	1,565
1986-87	4,624	245	52,111	3,194	7,086	377	467	33	22,970	1,696
1987-88	4,657	273	53,359	3,533	7,269	410	437	34	22,977	1,892
1988-89	5,287	320	55,423	3,941	7,407	416	456	51	26,565	2,073
1989-90	5,277	355	57,465	4,077	7,623	470	509	56	26,608	2,201
1990-91	6,042	378	59,562	4,215	7,781	516	564	56	30,532	2,257
1991-92	6,089	415	61,814	4,248	8,004	558	628	64	31,100	2,399
1992-93	6,899	453	64,183	4,510	8,053	595	720	77	35,497	2,542
1993-94	6,964	466	66,322	4,729	8,115	670	807	90	36,325	2,662
1994-95	7,854	523	68,740	4,683	8,135	724	914	126	41,243	2,954

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Asian/Pacific Islander 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Asian/Pacific Islander graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Vermont:** Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1988-89 are estimates. Graduate data for 1989 and 1990 are based on Asian/Pacific Islander 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for each year.

Table 17
Asian/Pacific Islander
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Washington		West Virginia		Wisconsin		Wyoming		U.S. Total	
	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates
1980-81	25,218				5,084					
1981-82	28,806				5,980					
1982-83	29,935				6,244					
1983-84	30,415				6,841	505				
1984-85	31,534				7,470	480				
1985-86	32,706	2,184	1,147	51	8,116	480	700	23	938,400	62,090
1986-87	34,094	2,219	1,121	52	8,768	581	641	24	1,005,460	66,990
1987-88	36,033	2,659	1,099	52	9,646	622	631	25	1,055,180	74,540
1988-89	38,189	2,936	1,151	53	10,382	646	570	25	1,122,340	77,680
1989-90	40,077	2,891	1,189	123	11,815	695	565	23	1,181,320	80,950
1990-91	41,630	3,039	1,110	106	13,159	830	555	23	1,252,620	84,020
1991-92	43,249	3,117	1,047	110	14,574	876	546	22	1,324,110	86,840
1992-93	44,830	3,184	954	97	16,127	918	532	23	1,405,940	90,960
1993-94	46,534	3,117	899	101	17,690	1,036	512	22	1,490,950	94,890
1994-95	48,808	3,307	837	98	19,485	978	495	23	1,599,040	98,090

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Asian/Pacific Islander 12th grade enrollments + all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Asian/Pacific Islander graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Washington**: Graduate data for 1986 are an estimate based on Asian/Pacific Islander 12th graders + all 12th graders × total graduates for that year. **West Virginia**: Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1989-90 are estimates. Enrollment data for 1989-90 and 1990-91 are actuals. Graduate data for 1990 are based on Asian/Pacific Islander 12th graders + all 12th graders × total number of graduates for that year.

NOTE: U.S. totals are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Table 18
Latino
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Alabama		Alaska		Arizona		Arkansas		California		Colorado	
	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***.	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates
1980-81							980	48			74,546	
1981-82					106,220		1,052	52			73,894	
1982-83					106,307		1,063	61			73,234	
1983-84					109,259		1,090	75			73,766	
1984-85					112,906	4,742	1,201	68	1,046,764	41,958	73,630	
1985-86	793	47	1,371	66	116,539	4,314	1,125	53	1,101,917	43,556	74,867	3,369
1986-87	791	49	1,621	69	124,126	4,846	1,178	58	1,164,454	45,872	76,845	3,584
1987-88	790	51	1,481	71	129,555	5,255	1,300	62	1,220,074	48,312	78,045	4,102
1988-89	1,176	73	1,761	97	141,349	5,768	1,522	76	1,309,786	51,712	80,193	4,116
1989-90	1,377	69	1,865	97	148,164	5,952	1,672	73	1,426,075	52,836	81,779	4,016
1990-91	1,586	72	2,007	101	155,269	6,275	1,822	93	1,516,229	57,160	83,333	4,056
1991-92	1,812	96	2,158	92	163,403	6,574	1,853	73	1,616,909	62,901	84,945	3,950
1992-93	2,020	82	2,312	95	172,259	6,838	1,931	81	1,717,866	69,331	86,614	4,146
1993-94	2,286	118	2,463	101	181,140	7,133	2,008	104	1,816,122	72,140	88,420	4,092
1994-95	2,536	176	2,606	121	191,678	7,640	2,074	111	1,938,162	77,027	90,195	4,151

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Latino 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Alabama, Alaska**: Historical enrollment and graduate data prior to 1988-89 are estimates.

Table 18
Latino
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Connecticut		Delaware		District of Columbia		Florida		Georgia		Hawaii	
	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates
1980-81	28,119				1,062		112,921	6,144			2,979	227
1981-82	28,901				1,125		112,681	6,093			2,929	187
1982-83	29,673				1,276		114,209	6,435			2,997	173
1983-84	30,692	1,473			1,620		117,376	6,717			3,057	183
1984-85	31,896	1,277			2,038	43	122,837	6,185			3,094	193
1985-86	33,147	1,411	1,955	105	2,531	60	131,733	6,265	3,583	234	3,072	151
1986-87	34,878	1,400	2,052	105	2,693	77	140,688	6,520	5,715	238	3,185	176
1987-88	36,116	1,417	2,134	106	2,904	109	153,430	7,441	5,771	245	3,305	198
1988-89	37,411	1,455	2,230	108	3,093	125	171,212	8,028	6,653	246	3,357	214
1989-90	39,129	1,499	2,380	100	3,217	113	192,155	9,055	6,717	217	3,543	190
1990-91	40,745	1,451	2,562	93	3,599	122	209,844	9,621	7,674	230	3,638	218
1991-92	42,634	1,536	2,730	94	[illegible]	332	229,763	10,609	7,832	226	3,681	207
1992-93	44,388	1,630	2,808	96	4,116	231	250,349	12,371	8,874	228	3,760	197
1993-94	46,237	1,659	2,985	97	4,769	211	272,507	12,925	9,101	227	3,845	206
1994-95	48,058	1,851	3,182	101	5,200	212	297,691	13,806	10,267	237	3,929	218

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Latino 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

Table 18
Latino
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Idaho		Illinois		Indiana		Iowa		Kansas		Kentucky	
	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)
1980-81			91,587		14,516							
1981-82			113,954		14,336							
1982-83			116,701		14,322							
1983-84			120,456		14,407							
1984-85			124,861		14,607							
1985-86	8,124	407	129,376	5,085	14,667	775	3,715	274	10,722	628	617	48
1986-87	10,586	413	134,327	5,199	14,958	822	3,825	275	16,140	772	746	50
1987-88	10,593	419	137,726	5,541	15,360	848	4,159	280	15,132	808	856	65
1988-89	9,479	422	142,471	6,184	15,565	876	4,359	273	14,883	809	958	100
1989-90	9,562	409	150,145	6,223	15,997	975	5,007	256	16,105	815	1,065	88
1990-91	9,551	402	154,176	6,124	16,006	929	5,241	234	17,199	866	1,111	67
1991-92	9,546	423	158,572	7,031	16,031	915	5,699	233	18,281	894	1,211	64
1992-93	9,434	423	162,335	7,101	16,078	1,019	6,130	244	19,386	958	1,324	67
1993-94	9,326	432	166,332	7,798	15,891	1,021	6,092	240	20,574	1,101	1,375	66
1994-95	9,209	448	170,347	7,932	15,964	1,040	6,498	250	21,549	1,172	1,481	70

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Latino 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Kansas**: Enrollment data prior to 1988-89 are estimates.

Table 18
Latino
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Louisiana		Maine		Maryland		Massachusetts		Michigan		Minnesota	
	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates
1980-81	3,810	273	238				31,492				5,003	302
1981-82	5,111	296	216				31,965				4,881	329
1982-83	6,456	314	239				34,215				5,119	292
1983-84	6,448	336	212				35,587				5,050	335
1984-85	6,712	292	263	31			37,636	1,630			5,137	313
1985-86	6,886	292	238	31	8,309	676	39,781	1,691	28,726	1,290	5,427	334
1986-87	6,963	350	304	37	9,119	667	42,859	1,804	28,470	1,171	5,854	333
1987-88	6,705	365	359	48	10,268	682	45,587	1,958	29,576	1,708	6,522	423
1988-89	6,932	352	429	53	11,423	662	49,505	1,947	29,939	1,675	7,014	485
1989-90	7,286	365	425	45	13,120	608	54,579	2,281	31,458	1,518	8,090	539
1990-91	7,389	353	492	61	14,924	567	58,348	2,369	32,401	1,432	8,746	496
1991-92	7,478	330	570	88	16,747	554	62,361	2,521	33,625	1,407	9,506	539
1992-93	7,578	394	608	108	18,746	559	66,250	2,827	34,762	1,400	10,247	586
1993-94	7,559	392	617	77	20,912	556	69,986	3,009	36,138	1,360	10,960	651
1994-95	7,547	371	674	79	23,277	599	73,837	3,333	37,561	1,402	11,564	809

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Latino 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

Table 18
Latino
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Mississipi		Missouri		Montana		Nebraska		Nevada		New Hampshire	
	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates*** (est.)	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***
1980-81												
1981-82												
1982-83												
1983-84												
1984-85												
1985-86	310	19	3,605	260	2,060	61	5,060	333	10,809	424	650	46
1986-87	489	20	5,372	268	1,431	62	5,300	337	12,005	400	767	47
1987-88	491	21	5,390	270	1,424	64	5,530	340	13,286	480	776	50
1988-89	465	20	4,811	274	1,702	65	5,726	348	15,189	618	809	48
1989-90	940	51	4,828	255	1,684	59	5,738	332	18,249	529	1,394	92
1990-91	800	43	4,862	243	1,684	56	5,924	306	21,922	526	1,413	86
1991-92	777	98	4,929	241	1,674	56	6,120	310	25,003	541	1,487	119
1992-93	644	16	4,987	245	1,656	58	6,289	322	28,348	558	1,542	202
1993-94	592	23	5,040	241	1,632	57	6,429	310	32,022	586	1,530	204
1994-95	555	28	5,102	255	1,603	59	6,589	323	36,157	636	1,504	241

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Latino 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Mississippi, New Hampshire**: Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1989-90 are estimates. Enrollment data for 1989-90 and 1990-91 are actuals. Graduate data for 1990 are estimates based on Latino 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for that year. **Nevada**: Graduate data prior to 1988 are estimates.

Table 18

Latino

Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates

1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	New Jersey		New Mexico		New York		North Carolina		North Dakota		Ohio	
	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment*** (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)
1980-81					307,151							
1981-82					306,772		2,119					
1982-83					311,002		2,238					
1983-84					319,153		2,508					
1984-85					327,957	11,673	2,830					
1985-86	82,576	4,730	121,372	6,160	334,264	11,514	3,251	153	578	78	18,099	920
1986-87	108,816	4,869	128,131	6,107	338,481	11,791	3,651	178	643	80	17,994	932
1987-88	107,133	5,110	130,356	6,189	342,303	12,238	4,231	173	656	86	18,657	958
1988-89	105,817	5,302	132,400	6,126	345,759	11,748	5,065	232	673	83	19,527	962
1989-90	108,925	5,085	134,057	5,847	350,532	11,350	6,145	261	667	79	20,030	880
1990-91	115,542	5,408	135,482	5,961	360,026	10,917	7,008	281	644	78	20,627	826
1991-92	121,034	5,582	138,235	6,138	370,282	10,665	7,967	353	643	75	21,400	804
1992-93	128,477	5,996	140,279	6,277	381,881	11,497	8,932	420	638	76	22,023	826
1993-94	134,816	6,263	142,206	6,191	395,824	12,128	9,908	435	631	76	22,781	802
1994-95	142,020	6,451	144,021	6,435	408,392	12,217	10,986	572	623	79	23,620	830

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Latino 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **New Jersey**: Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1988-89 are estimates. Graduate data for 1990 are an estimate based on Latino 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for that year. **New Mexico**: Actual total (kindergarten to 12th grade) enrollments for 1989-90 have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments. Enrollment data prior to 1989-90 are estimates.

Table 18
Latino
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Oklahoma		Oregon		Pennsylvania		Rhode Island		South Carolina		South Dakota	
	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)
1980-81	9,224		10,298		28,672	1,105			895			
1981-82	9,819		10,698		29,064	1,123			942			
1982-83	10,344		10,827		31,513	1,247			1,011			
1983-84	10,533		11,275		31,562	1,341			1,053			
1984-85	10,989		11,774	586	31,498	1,278			1,172	90		
1985-86	11,137	518	12,397	594	32,929	1,209	4,792	144	1,441	62	463	26
1986-87	11,565	516	13,065	614	33,664	1,220	5,377	141	1,309	78	505	28
1987-88	12,013	579	13,549	609	35,916	1,401	5,577	144	1,637	98	536	29
1988-89	12,690	641	15,232	718	37,390	1,231	6,102	139	1,914	100	557	28
1989-90	13,337	639	16,999	751	39,272	1,282	6,958	127	2,157	138	576	27
1990-91	13,688	609	18,214	803	41,019	1,341	7,808	120	2,348	153	592	25
1991-92	14,075	628	19,480	899	42,695	1,230	8,604	120	2,568	168	617	25
1992-93	14,356	608	20,806	983	44,618	1,522	9,469	116	2,750	183	633	27
1993-94	14,571	603	22,307	1,055	46,127	1,504	10,419	117	2,934	162	659	26
1994-95	14,775	698	23,900	1,112	47,614	1,562	11,422	122	3,177	279	669	28

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Latino 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Oklahoma:** Graduate data prior to 1989 are estimates based on Latino 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for each year.

Table 18
Latino
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Tennessee		Texas		Utah		Vermont		Virginia	
	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)
1980-81			726,839							
1981-82			754,113							
1982-83			781,090							
1983-84			798,679	36,196						
1984-85			819,534	36,021						
1985-86	898	85	845,968	38,142	13,686	566	225	14	9,905	547
1986-87	1,488	64	874,225	39,682	14,346	617	159	14	8,897	647
1987-88	1,499	78	896,288	39,654	15,066	698	407	14	8,900	720
1988-89	1,057	106	934,964	43,482	15,348	654	185	23	7,359	757
1989-90	1,055	109	970,288	46,453	15,950	600	224	32	7,371	875
1990-91	1,057	114	996,266	47,332	16,394	666	249	22	7,451	910
1991-92	1,066	118	1,027,123	49,269	16,975	693	295	21	7,590	977
1992-93	1,073	127	1,058,183	51,527	17,297	710	352	19	7,741	1,044
1993-94	1,083	130	1,086,755	51,682	17,504	770	422	34	7,922	1,096
1994-95	1,101	145	1,118,573	52,210	17,757	807	494	50	8,130	1,225

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Latino 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Vermont**: Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1988-89 are estimates. Graduate data for 1989 and 1990 are based on Latino 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for each year.

Table 18
Latino
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Washington		West Virginia		Wisconsin		Wyoming		U.S. Total	
	Total Enrollment	**High School Graduates*****	**Total Enrollment*****	**High School Graduates*****	**Total Enrollment**	**High School Graduates**	**Total Enrollment (est.)**	**High School Graduates (est.)**	**Total Enrollment**	**High School Graduates**
1980-81	21,903				11,528					
1981-82	22,833				11,735					
1982-83	23,478				11,639					
1983-84	24,379				12,152	558				
1984-85	25,581				12,700	614				
1985-86	26,809	1,293	359	34	13,240	662	6,545	288	3,292,650	140,040
1986-87	28,721	1,206	345	35	13,769	680	6,085	307	3,468,980	145,830
1987-88	30,996	1,283	339	35	14,689	650	5,986	318	3,591,380	152,800
1988-89	33,920	1,411	342	36	15,503	634	5,918	314	3,779,120	161,960
1989-90	37,804	1,515	440	53	16,466	694	5,861	297	4,008,860	166,750
1990-91	40,198	1,578	505	51	17,239	774	5,766	289	4,198,620	172,910
1991-92	42,476	1,771	572	76	17,953	780	5,674	290	4,408,580	183,740
1992-93	44,450	1,992	628	70	18,636	842	5,528	289	4,622,390	197,560
1993-94	46,174	2,112	698	105	19,191	829	5,313	279	4,833,140	203,540
1994-95	49,775	2,410	762	125	19,766	943	5,141	288	5,079,410	213,290

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on Latino 12th grade enrollments + all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Washington**: Graduate data for 1986 are an estimate based on Latino 12th graders + all 12th graders × total graduates for that year. **West Virginia**: Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1989-90 are estimates. Enrollment data for 1989-90 and 1990-91 are actuals. Graduate data for 1990 are based on Latino 12th graders + all 12th graders × total number of graduates for that year.

NOTE: U.S. totals are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Table 19
White non-Latino
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Alabama		Alaska		Arizona		Arkansas		California		Colorado	
	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates
1980-81							319,529	23,329			398,185	
1981-82					343,278		310,429	23,499			395,700	
1982-83					343,254		304,290	21,906			394,169	
1983-84					347,508		303,074	20,674			390,323	
1984-85					354,767	19,909	301,915	20,145	2,035,198	140,263	390,761	
1985-86	424,007	27,654	72.172	3,862	364,266	20,234	301,688	20,534	2,032,960	141,414	391,081	27,256
1986-87	412,872	28,969	64,126	4,024	373,009	21,281	303,932	21,386	2,042,317	145,165	393,842	28,499
1987-88	412,533	29,889	58,574	4,176	381,188	22,345	303,246	21,990	2,053,754	150,376	392,198	29,477
1988-89	418,280	29,589	66,126	4,130	386,621	22,162	301,329	21,928	2,053,943	142,255	389,023	28,904
1989-90	414,944	27,489	67,039	3,840	396,334	20,758	300,005	20,897	2,053,647	125,256	389,673	26,490
1990-91	413,471	26,382	69,123	3,769	408,659	20,059	301,922	19,860	2,104,249	117,839	393,922	24,940
1991-92	414,179	25,790	71,355	3,798	425,789	20,201	305,933	20,124	2,170,045	117,293	399,940	23,985
1992-93	414,855	25,730	72,969	3,844	443,575	20,300	308,889	19,604	2,238,183	117,493	406,943	24,624
1993-94	415,789	24,940	74,043	4,015	463,134	21,016	312,564	19,435	2,311,878	119,191	412,137	24,487
1994-95	417,784	26,211	74,494	4,214	481,879	22,463	316,419	20,019	2,388,055	125,507	417,271	24,915

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on white non-latino 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of White non-Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Alabama, Alaska**: Historical enrollment and graduate data prior to 1988-89 are estimates.

Table 19
White non-Latino
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Connecticut		Delaware		District of Columbia		Florida		Georgia		Hawaii	
	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates
1980-81	403,400				3,037		969,129	66,229			36,259	2,441
1981-82	395,633				2,770		947,088	66,357			34,818	2,275
1982-83	375,870				2,563		934,458	62,761			35,245	2,042
1983-84	360,492	31,220			2,457		935,934	61,208			34,383	2,022
1984-85	347,768	29,705			2,514	95	941,523	58,166			34,481	1,936
1985-86	339,266	28,127	58,943	4,736	2,569	134	952,523	59,656	614,888	38,031	33,787	2,066
1986-87	332,520	28,602	59,821	4,759	2,471	118	965,556	60,693	599,905	38,633	32,899	2,213
1987-88	325,290	28,083	60,693	4,770	2,391	105	985,113	65,663	605,769	39,758	33,738	2,291
1988-89	319,434	26,579	61,167	4,887	2,315	113	998,733	65,034	600,992	39,869	33,908	2,221
1989-90	316,131	23,307	61,530	4,503	2,278	90	1,018,071	60,511	606,767	35,284	34,985	2,097
1990-91	317,595	21,537	62,586	4,191	2,266	77	1,051,822	58,134	607,433	37,392	35,511	2,200
1991-92	322,567	21,112	64,299	4,238	2,256	80	1,094,029	58,073	619,878	36,756	35,891	2,050
1992-93	328,398	20,281	66,032	4,363	2,258	67	1,140,489	57,101	622,338	36,993	36,319	2,093
1993-94	336,573	19,804	67,667	4,356	2,276	85	1,193,115	56,192	638,300	36,874	36,728	2,169
1994-95	345,493	20,357	69,687	4,571	2,287	70	1,252,069	58,038	644,178	38,481	37,039	2,170

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on white non-latino 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of White non-Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

Table 19
White non-Latino
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Idaho		Illinois		Indiana		Iowa		Kansas		Kentucky	
	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)
1980-81			1,300,013		863,130							
1981-82			1,247,921		837,325							
1982-83			1,200,181		810,421							
1983-84			1,170,849		796,166							
1984-85			1,140,570		783,206							
1985-86	199,864	11,384	1,121,166	89,073	775,487	55,058	422,335	33,221	320,847	22,695	535,184	34,415
1986-87	198,571	11,564	1,112,990	90,415	775,048	55,769	417,968	33,462	315,819	23,954	534,494	33,976
1987-88	198,715	11,736	1,102,061	91,793	771,304	58,463	416,444	34,097	296,090	23,995	534,039	36,460
1988-89	201,574	11,825	1,085,009	88,019	767,215	57,688	413,829	33,269	330,162	23,656	530,609	36,882
1989-90	203,323	11,465	1,073,484	79,476	762,213	53,290	413,474	31,100	333,046	22,035	524,870	35,266
1990-91	203,122	11,248	1,070,551	74,889	761,369	50,745	412,322	28,370	337,073	21,128	519,238	32,413
1991-92	202,993	11,823	1,073,622	74,403	765,288	48,527	412,943	28,327	342,004	20,977	517,272	30,863
1992-93	200,618	11,858	1,073,793	74,217	769,577	50,090	411,138	29,595	346,549	21,514	515,607	31,816
1993-94	198,306	12,123	1,074,315	73,499	771,151	48,808	408,654	29,207	349,873	21,908	512,575	31,695
1994-95	195,826	12,535	1,076,686	76,643	779,331	50,659	405,506	30,391	352,966	22,912	509,098	33,402

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on white non-latino 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of White non-Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Kansas**: Enrollment data prior to 1988-89 are estimates.

Table 19
White non-Latino
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Louisiana		Maine		Maryland		Massachusetts		Michigan		Minnesota	
	Total Enrollment	**High School Graduates**	**Total Enrollment**	**High School Graduates†**	**Total Enrollment (est.)**	**High School Graduates (est.)**	**Total Enrollment**	**High School Graduates†**	**Total Enrollment** (est.)**	**High School Graduates‡ (est.)**	**Total Enrollment**	**High School Graduates**
1980-81	443,041	29,231	204,193				834,769				662,552	61,512
1981-82	431,755	28,877	198,901				789,611				631,569	59,451
1982-83	411,491	24,507	193,863				747,331				616,939	55,306
1983-84	410,442	23,549	189,969				715,777				604,501	53,201
1984-85	408,552	22,877	187,181	13,752			689,651	57,457			596,574	50,974
1985-86	406,318	22,978	184,780	12,842	390,827	31,614	666,122	55,209	1,087,720	91,266	594,127	49,419
1986-87	404,229	23,942	184,369	13,496	388,735	31,213	648,667	53,394	1,078,924	82,818	595,431	51,033
1987-88	394,587	23,672	183,575	13,594	388,991	31,936	632,790	53,088	1,072,734	87,625	600,144	51,815
1988-89	391,983	22,201	182,910	14,505	388,898	30,999	620,251	49,769	1,062,630	83,887	603,367	49,999
1989-90	388,880	21,520	183,001	12,885	389,207	28,447	612,094	45,144	1,057,160	76,946	608,970	45,925
1990-91	385,902	20,276	184,614	12,170	394,012	26,556	610,616	41,967	1,053,586	72,561	618,067	42,941
1991-92	383,961	19,974	187,149	11,838	402,730	25,966	615,452	40,371	1,060,353	71,304	630,907	42,858
1992-93	380,318	20,277	189,788	11,682	412,625	26,151	621,507	38,417	1,068,217	70,956	642,390	44,192
1993-94	374,318	19,881	192,647	11,388	423,716	26,037	630,494	37,328	1,078,530	68,952	651,691	44,075
1994-95	368,598	20,076	195,924	11,662	436,442	28,019	642,159	38,068	1,089,538	71,053	662,071	46,322

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on white non-latino 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of White non-Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

Table 19
White non-Latino
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Mississippi		Missouri		Montana		Nebraska		Nevada		New Hampshire	
	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates*** (est.)	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***
1980-81												
1981-82												
1982-83												
1983-84												
1984-85												
1985-86	226,354	12,881	623,047	42,869	140,380	9,297	219,393	16,684	121,350	6,911	152,975	10,612
1986-87	204,021	13,428	614,746	44,294	143,068	9,594	220,110	16,950	125,583	7,180	154,543	10,815
1987-88	205,066	14,297	616,747	44,709	142,364	9,831	220,622	17,110	130,214	7,720	156,632	11,547
1988-89	221,615	13,794	618,418	45,277	139,291	9,962	221,974	17,474	134,922	7,547	158,024	11,206
1989-90	226,522	13,628	620,551	42,236	137,782	9,010	222,067	16,674	140,340	7,354	156,104	10,229
1990-91	223,390	12,419	624,438	40,189	137,770	8,563	222,514	15,401	144,477	7,322	154,734	9,499
1991-92	222,529	11,754	633,061	39,875	136,996	8,586	223,848	15,588	150,036	7,520	157,854	9,614
1992-93	221,482	11,992	640,093	40,562	135,480	8,908	224,154	16,174	155,883	7,741	160,845	9,513
1993-94	219,731	11,895	646,701	39,874	133,514	8,823	223,415	15,564	162,170	8,154	165,144	9,346
1994-95	218,448	12,374	654,193	42,158	131,155	9,062	223,330	16,257	169,420	8,852	169,442	9,642

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on white non-latino 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of White non-Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Mississippi, New Hampshire**: Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1989-90 are estimates. Enrollment data for 1989-90 and 1990-91 are actuals. Graduate data for 1990 are estimates based on white non-latino 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for that year. **Nevada**: Graduate data prior to 1988 are estimates.

Table 19
White non-Latino
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	New Jersey		New Mexico		New York		North Carolina		North Dakota		Ohio	
	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment*** (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)
1980-81					1,818,962							
1981-82					1,737,901		704,835					
1982-83					1,663,295		688,253					
1983-84					1,603,057		683,199					
1984-85					1,555,806	127,899	677,015					
1985-86	738,321	61,165	125,522	7,530	1,514,611	124,218	674,423	46,030	100,962	7,125	1,386,864	104,527
1986-87	703,453	61,448	122,478	7,757	1,483,519	124,789	671,592	47,148	100,738	7,323	1,384,193	105,891
1987-88	692,569	62,542	124,604	7,723	1,452,415	125,192	667,795	48,704	100,751	7,901	1,381,281	108,847
1988-89	661,541	57,865	124,821	7,373	1,421,041	115,471	662,057	49,239	100,151	7,558	1,368,146	109,313
1989-90	649,636	51,202	126,383	7,008	1,420,772	105,167	657,567	44,898	99,834	7,199	1,354,059	99,948
1990-91	646,969	48,193	132,346	7,133	1,423,926	98,676	660,655	42,773	99,339	7,124	1,350,479	93,869
1991-92	648,843	46,885	135,035	7,330	1,435,308	95,778	668,776	41,646	98,882	6,897	1,355,529	91,346
1992-93	652,226	45,432	136,780	7,484	1,448,743	94,803	678,204	41,747	97,961	6,958	1,361,200	93,798
1993-94	660,610	44,098	138,658	7,370	1,466,010	94,376	689,650	39,980	96,635	6,943	1,364,229	91,220
1994-95	670,981	45,293	140,171	7,645	1,492,150	96,004	704,852	41,644	95,215	7,213	1,371,950	94,277

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on white non-latino 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of White non-Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **New Jersey**: Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1988-89 are estimates. Graduate data for 1990 are an estimate based on white non-latino 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for that year. **New Mexico**: Actual total (kindergarten to 12th grade) enrollments for 1989-90 have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments. Enrollment data prior to 1989-90 are estimates.

Table 19
White non-Latino
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Oklahoma		Oregon		Pennsylvania		Rhode Island		South Carolina		South Dakota	
	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates†	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)
1980-81	424,863		407,643		1,518,284	130,206			348,349			
1981-82	425,021		397,124		1,458,456	128,939			342,753			
1982-83	431,836		387,332		1,401,732	123,379			338,421			
1983-84	421,185		385,711		1,357,921	118,164			336,921			
1984-85	416,326		381,834	24,678	1,322,712	113,457			334,971	20,320		
1985-86	414,971	27,218	380,499	24,088	1,300,571	109,200	105,168	8,159	335,361	20,460	101,422	7,495
1986-87	412,914	28,474	379,718	24,799	1,284,067	107,899	104,481	8,046	338,664	20,779	102,748	7,689
1987-88	405,339	28,774	381,807	25,580	1,278,205	109,938	103,260	8,116	340,320	22,140	103,922	8,014
1988-89	399,641	28,853	384,527	24,445	1,267,059	105,523	101,920	7,841	340,448	22,320	104,294	7,791
1989-90	395,525	27,017	388,340	23,151	1,260,800	98,022	101,625	7,188	340,067	20,670	104,692	7,467
1990-91	392,170	25,229	391,429	22,044	1,261,923	91,660	102,285	6,783	342,897	19,657	105,382	6,885
1991-92	389,799	24,776	395,651	22,318	1,271,854	89,263	103,663	6,798	348,055	19,349	106,381	6,946
1992-93	385,849	22,897	398,676	22,910	1,283,756	88,534	105,287	6,535	353,104	19,431	106,888	7,312
1993-94	381,836	23,700	400,479	23,400	1,296,971	87,169	107,550	6,586	358,877	18,950	106,901	7,503
1994-95	376,434	24,272	402,356	24,356	1,312,797	89,855	109,732	6,867	366,124	19,746	106,491	7,782

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on white non-latino 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of White non-Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** Oklahoma: Graduate data prior to 1989 are estimates based on white non-latino 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for each year.

Table 19
White non-Latino
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Tennessee		Texas		Utah		Vermont		Virginia	
	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment** (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates‡ (est.)
1980-81			1,528,169							
1981-82			1,526,905							
1982-83			1,585,050							
1983-84			1,527,239	98,878						
1984-85			1,536,[illegible]79	97,962						
1985-86	589,637	35,295	1,540,326	98,053	370,435	18,542	81,550	6,354	644,613	47,564
1986-87	576,190	36,903	1,543,555	102,831	383,912	19,574	80,649	6,537	650,607	49,763
1987-88	580,227	38,949	1,531,539	105,262	390,144	21,929	84,305	6,768	650,819	50,467
1988-89	580,379	38,751	1,528,660	106,035	397,576	21,524	85,297	6,707	653,986	49,074
1989-90	579,317	36,491	1,526,854	99,205	401,004	20,861	86,250	6,445	655,037	45,207
1990-91	579,622	35,192	1,535,013	93,680	404,636	21,877	87,483	6,044	662,905	42,923
1991-92	584,144	34,958	1,551,671	91,796	406,620	22,736	89,063	6,013	675,215	42,315
1992-93	587,577	35,101	1,566,311	92,394	406,583	23,269	90,755	6,039	689,449	41,755
1993-94	593,020	33,553	1,574,914	90,515	404,894	25,217	92,424	5,997	705,543	40,912
1994-95	601,254	35,023	1,582,487	92,736	403,338	26,395	94,052	6,212	724,931	42,608

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on white non-latino 12th grade enrollments + all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of White non-Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Vermont:** Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1988-89 are estimates. Graduate data for 1989 and 1990 are based on white non-latino 12th graders + all 12th graders × total graduates for each year.

Table 19
White non-Latino
Public Elementary and Secondary Enrollments* and High School Graduates
1980-81 to 1989-90 (actual), 1990-91 to 1994-95 (projected)

	Washington		West Virginia		Wisconsin		Wyoming		U.S. Total	
	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment***	High School Graduates***	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates	Total Enrollment (est.)	High School Graduates (est.)	Total Enrollment	High School Graduates
1980-81	618,031				695,507					
1981-82	606,125				670,540					
1982-83	590,498				645,799					
1983-84	584,489				631,413	58,549				
1984-85	583,566				618,511	55,338				
1985-86	584,132	40,194	314,575	21,016	612,002	54,607	93,003	5,180	25,785,390	1,856,150
1986-87	590,179	41,352	311,263	21,526	607,337	53,097	92,880	5,500	25,625,720	1,880,760
1987-88	596,619	43,675	305,212	21,531	607,805	54,406	91,362	5,700	25,547,910	1,934,570
1988-89	603,308	42,269	296,944	21,992	606,703	50,988	91,694	5,636	25,484,750	1,882,200
1989-90	615,444	38,730	290,589	21,011	610,805	47,436	90,796	5,330	25,469,890	1,732,810
1990-91	627,451	36,868	285,809	20,242	616,800	45,657	89,323	5,188	25,625,200	1,642,730
1991-92	643,027	37,054	281,518	19,872	625,383	44,716	87,889	5,191	25,947,470	1,617,650
1992-93	657,464	37,622	276,961	20,009	633,720	45,299	85,638	5,186	26,254,440	1,622,660
1993-94	671,591	37,942	271,423	19,555	640,318	44,441	82,305	5,003	26,585,990	1,606,550
1994-95	685,498	40,800	265,912	20,182	647,428	48,188	79,644	5,181	26,960,590	1,669,380

(est.) Elementary/secondary enrollments by grade level are not available. See Methodology section for explanation of estimation procedures.

* Enrollments are for first through 12th grade, including enrollments in ungraded and special education programs.

† Historical graduate data are estimates based on white non-latino 12th grade enrollments ÷ all 12th grade enrollments × total graduates for each year. See Methodology section for an explanation of estimation procedures.

** Actual total (pre-kindergarten or kindergarten through 12th grade) enrollments reported by the state have been adjusted to reflect first through 12th grade enrollments.

‡ Projected high school graduate data are based on the actual number of White non-Latino graduates divided by total graduates from 1985-86 through 1989-90. See Methodology section for explanation.

*** **Washington**: Graduate data for 1986 are an estimate based on white non-latino 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total graduates for that year. **West Virginia**: Enrollment and graduate data prior to 1989-90 are estimates. Enrollment data for 1989-90 and 1990-91 are actuals. Graduate data for 1990 are based on white non-latino 12th graders ÷ all 12th graders × total number of graduates for that year.

NOTE: U.S. totals are rounded to the nearest tenth.

Examples of Supplementary Worksheets

Table 20
Colorado – Births, Public Enrollments by Grade, and High School Graduates Showing Progression Ratios - Latino Fall Enrollments

SCHOOL YEAR	BIRTHS YEAR	BIRTHS NUMBER	RATIO FIRST GRADE/ BIRTHS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	RATIO GRADS/ 12TH GRADE	GRADS
1980-81	1974	39.036	0.175	6.849	6.448	6.447	6.748	6.518	6.161	6.197	6,078	6,234	6.364	5,808	4,694		
					0.938	0.985	0.987	0.985	0.977	1.032	1.005	0.996	0.965	0.882	0.807		
1981-82	1975	5,903	1.149	6.784	6.421	6.350	6.365	6.644	6.369	6.360	6.228	6.055	6.014	5.616	4.688		
					0.943	0.973	0.991	0.998	1.002	1.012	0.975	0.978	0.935	0.896	0.834		
1982-83	1976	5.955	1.144	6.810	6.398	6.245	6.296	6.355	6.659	6.444	6.202	6.092	5.664	5.388	4.681		
					0.954	0.990	0.992	0.996	1.000	1.039	1.022	1.076	0.925	0.878	0.789		
1983-84	1977	6.224	1.139	7.087	6.496	6.333	6.194	6.268	6.356	6.916	6.585	6.673	5.633	4.973	4.252		
					0.945	0.982	1.007	1.002	1.005	1.037	0.954	1.021	0.869	0.830	0.818		
1984-85	1978	6.555	1.102	7.222	6.695	6.379	6.380	6.204	6.298	6.589	6.598	6.720	5.801	4.676	4.068		
					0.936	0.978	1.005	0.986	1.009	1.045	0.971	1.079	0.905	0.822	0.836		
1985-86	1979	6.951	1.114	7.741	6.757	6.547	6.413	6.292	6.259	6.582	6.401	7.117	6.080	4.770	3,908	0.862	3.369
					0.928	0.989	0.996	0.992	1.015	1.030	0.974	1.129	0.879	0.859	0.895		
1986-87	1980	7.562	1.041	7.870	7.185	6.684	6.522	6.363	6.387	6.449	6.413	7.224	6.258	5.223	4.267	0.840	3.584
					0.926	0.982	1.003	1.004	0.995	1.011	0.963	1.092	0.869	0.862	0.872		
1987-88	1981	7.427	1.107	8.224	7.284	7.055	6.701	6.550	6.333	6.456	6.211	7.003	6.279	5.393	4.556	0.900	4.102
					0.950	1.008	1.005	1.007	1.009	1.028	0.982	1.162	0.866	0.866	0.828		
1988-89	1982	7.596	1.127	8.564	7.809	7.339	7.092	6.750	6.607	6.510	6.338	7.215	6.068	5.437	4.464	0.922	4.116
					0.948	1.000	0.998	1.000	1.002	1.010	0.987	1.161	0.844	0.891	0.804		
1989-90	1983	7.241	1.152	8.343	8.121	7.809	7.323	7.095	6.765	6.670	6.428	7.361	6.087	5.406	4.371	0.919	4.016

(1) Births from 1968 to 1974 are total state births. From 1975 to 1980 births are Spanish surname. Births from 1981 forward are Latino. (2) Enrollments are Latino. (3) Ungraded and special education enrollments are distributed to grades in proportion to regular students in each grade.

Table 21
Projections—Colorado
Public Latino Fall Enrollments

SCHOOL YEAR	BIRTHS YEAR	BIRTHS NUMBER	RATIO FIRST GRADE/ BIRTHS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	RATIO GRADS/ 12TH GRADE	GRADS
1989-90	1983	7,241	1.152	8,343	8,121	7,809	7,323	7,095	6,765	6,670	6,428	7,361	6,087	5,406	4,371	0.919	4,016
				0.939	0.993	1.001	0.998	1.005	1.022	0.978	1.131	0.868	0.865	0.840			
1990-91	1984	7,298	1.135	8,281	7,836	8,062	7,815	7,311	7,133	6,915	6,520	7,267	6,388	5,266	4,539	0.894	4,056
				0.939	0.993	1.001	0.998	1.005	1.022	0.978	1.131	0.868	0.865	0.840			
1991-92	1985	7,486	1.135	8,494	7,777	7,779	8,068	7,803	7,350	7,291	6,759	7,371	6,306	5,526	4,421	0.894	3,950
				0.939	0.993	1.001	0.998	1.005	1.022	0.978	1.131	0.868	0.865	0.840			
1992-93	1986	7,456	1.135	8,460	7,977	7,720	7,785	8,055	7,845	7,513	7,127	7,641	6,396	5,455	4,640	0.894	4,146
				0.939	0.993	1.001	0.998	1.005	1.022	0.978	1.131	0.868	0.865	0.840			
1993-94	1987	7,751	1.135	8,795	7,945	7,919	7,726	7,773	8,098	8,019	7,344	8,057	6,631	5,533	4,580	0.894	4,092
				0.939	0.993	1.001	0.998	1.005	1.022	0.978	1.131	0.868	0.865	0.840			
1994-95	1988	7,757	1.135	8,802	8,260	7,887	7,925	7,714	7,814	8,277	7,839	8,303	6,992	5,736	4,646	0.894	4,151